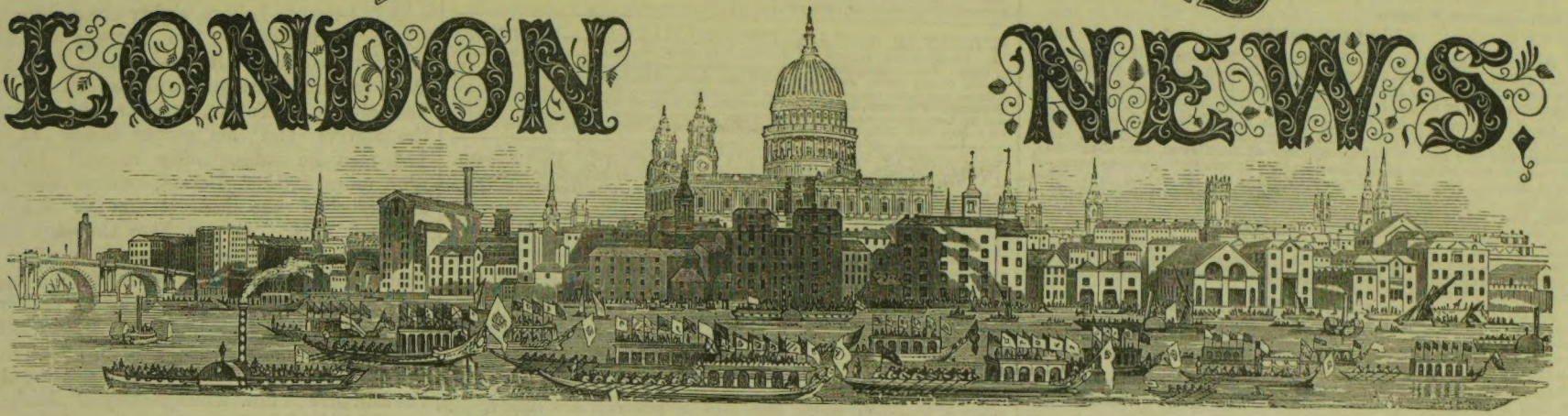


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1773.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d



TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT: DR KENEALY CONCLUDING HIS ADDRESS

BIRTHS.

On the 9th ult., at Rio de Janeiro, the wife of William Tatam, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Long Branch, New Jersey, the wife of F. W. J. Hurst, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th ult., by special license, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Camberwell, by the Rev. Joseph McGrath, Alfred Bernard, eldest son of the late Alfred Henry Bayly, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Sloane-street, to Bertha, eldest daughter of Count John de Krachy, Irun, Spain. No cards.

On the 19th inst., at the Pallant Church, All Saints, Chichester, by the Rev. C. T. Watson, Rector of the Ascension, Lower Broughton, Manchester, and the Rev. T. F. Clarke, Vicar of Rostherne, near Knutsford, brothers-in-law of the bride, Christopher Robert Cuff, Esq., solicitor, of 82, St. Martin's-lane, and of Hampstead, eldest son of the late Christopher Cuff, Esq., solicitor, of Hampstead, to Laura, youngest daughter of William Duke, Esq., solicitor, of Chichester.

On the 20th inst., at St. George's, Dublin, by the Rev. Benjamin Gibson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H. M. West, B.A., Frank Applegate, Esq., of Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, to Edith, daughter of the late Brigadier-General Watt (Colonel 6th Bengal Light Cavalry) and granddaughter of the late Sir Henry Worsley, G.C.B.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lord Inverurie, eldest son of the Earl of Kintore, to Lady Sydney Charlotte Montagu, youngest and only daughter of George, sixth Duke of Manchester, by his second wife, now the Dowager Duchess, and married since to Mr. Stephenson A. Blackwood.

At the private chapel of Staunton Harold, Lady Augusta Shirley (sister of Earl Ferrers) to Sir Archdale R. Palmer, Bart., of Wanlip Hall, Leicestershire.

On the 20th inst., after banns, at St. Mary-le-Strand, by the Rev. Alfred Bowen Evans, D.D., the Rector, Charles Henry, second son of Septimus Piesse, Ph.D., F.R.S., &c., to Georgiana Duerdin, only daughter of Thomas Robert Dutton, Esq., and the late Georgiana Syddall, his wife.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at Winchester, Joseph Shepherd Wyon, Esq., Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, of 287, Regent-street, W.; and 381, Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, N.W., aged 37.

On the 16th inst., at Ferryby, East Yorkshire, Edmund Smith, Esq., D.L., late of the Madras Civil Service, in the 65th year of his age.

On the 30th ult., at her residence, 56, Eaton-square, Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Edward Hulse, Bart., Bremer Hall, Kent, in her 87th year.

On June 9, at Pretoria, Transvaal Republic, South Africa, Isabella Louisa Broderick, suddenly.

On the 14th inst., at Frie Place, Sussex, the Hon. Anna Maria Gage, second daughter of the Right Hon. Viscount Gage, aged 55 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24.		WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27.	
Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.		Grand Western Archery Meeting at Teignmouth (three days).	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. William Rogers, Rector of Bishopsgate; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., uncertain.		Airedale Agricultural Society, annual show at Bingley.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. F. K. Harford, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. W. W. Jones, Vicar of Summertown, Oxford.		Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival: Sullivan's "Light of the World," &c.	
St. James's, noon, probably the Hon. and Rev. Canon Douglas Hamilton Gordon.		THURSDAY, AUGUST 23.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson.		Derby Summer Races (two days).	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to her Majesty and to the House of Commons.		Reading Races.	
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.		Grand Western Archery Meeting at Teignmouth.	
MONDAY, AUGUST 25.		Bury (Lancashire) Agricultural Society Show.	
Louis II., King of Bavaria, born. Thames Regatta (for watermen).		Birmingham Musical Festival (morning, "The Messiah," evening, "Randelger's 'Fridolin,' &c.)	
TUESDAY, AUGUST 26.		Port of Dartmouth Regatta.	
Albert, the late Prince Consort, born, 1819.		Kendal Athletic Sports.	
Wotton-under-Edge and Banbury Horticultural Society show.		Pocklington Flower, Poultry, and Bird Show.	
Oxford Races.		Cirencester Poultry and Pigeon Show.	
Danesbury Athletic Sports.		FRIDAY, AUGUST 29.	
All England Croquet Club, autumn meeting.		Grand Western Archery Meeting at Teignmouth.	
Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival (morning, "Eljah," evening, Schirra's "Lord of Burleigh," &c.)		Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival (morning, sacred cantata by Spohr, &c.; evening, "Judas Maccabeus").	
Royal Society, Dublin; Great National Horse and Ram Show, at Dublin (four days).		Dartmouth Regatta.	
		Cumberland and Westmorland Agricultural Society, show at Alston.	
		Craven Agricultural Society, nineteenth show.	
		SATURDAY, AUGUST 30.	
		Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.	
		Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Association, annual exhibition at Halifax.	
		Royal Alfred Yacht Club, and Corinthian Yacht Club, closing cruises.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barom. at Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
Aug. 13	29.951	64.5	50.3	62	7	61.4	72.7	WSW. W.	260
14	30.083	63.4	51.4	67	6	57.1	74.4	W. SW.	226
15	30.058	64.1	60.3	89	6	59.4	75.4	S. SSW.	248
16	29.891	67.1	55.2	67	2	60.9	81.1	S. SW. WSW.	317
17	30.187	58.7	44.1	61	..	50.4	71.2	WSW. SW.	194
18	29.691	57.6	52.3	82	10	53.1	68.6	SSW. S.	193
19	29.681	58.9	51.5	78	6	52.4	68.7	SSW. WSW. SW.	183

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.890	30.051	30.053	29.939	30.182	29.789	29.536
Temperature of Air	67.6	65.3	64.7	63.9	60.7	59.7	61.2
Temperature of Evaporation	59.4	58.2	63.2	64.0	51.9	56.4	56.2
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	SSW.	S.	W.	SSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 4	3 18	3 34	3 47	4 1	4 16	4 39
4 45	4 58	5 15	5 30	5 45	6 1	6 29

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
The world-famed MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, every Night at Eight.
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being classified as the
OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE WORLD,
having been presented at this Hall for
EIGHT YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON,
an instance of popularity altogether without a precedent in the annals of amusements.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, 21 1/2, 6d. to 42 1/2, 6d.; Parterre, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Olivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—HARDY GILLARD,
the great American Traveller, will unroll his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER THE PACIFIC RAILWAY TO CALIFORNIA, EVERY NIGHT at Eight, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight. Sofa Stalls, 6s.; reserved Seats, 2s.; Unreserved, 1s.; Balcony, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half Price. Tickets at Mitchell's, and Austin's, St. James's Hall. Take your children to see it; it is a geographical treat for old and young.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—RIVIERE'S
PROMENADE CONCERTS, EVERY EVENING. Doors open at 7.30. Commence at Eight. The following Artists will appear during the Week:—Miss Rose Hersee, Miss Minnie Curtis, Misses Julie and Philippine Siedle, Ellen Arnheim, Mdlle. Adrienne Kortene, and Mdlle. Sinico; Mr. George Perren, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Miles Bennett, and Mr. Milbourne. Pianoforte, Mdlle. Secretain; Violin, Mr. Collins; Xylophone, Master Bonny; and Mr. Levy, the celebrated Cornet à Pistons. Wednesday next, BEETHOVEN NIGHT. On Friday, THE CREATION. Promenade, One Shilling. Acting Manager, Mr. John Russell.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
Last Six Nights of Miss Marie Wilton's (Mrs. Bancroft) Prince of Wales's Comedy Company in T. W. Robertson's CASTLE. Mr. Hare, Mr. Denison, Coghlan, and George Honey; Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Lydia Foote, and Miss Wilton.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION at AIX-LES-BAI.
CHAPELLE.—Beginning of Lectures, OCT. 1. Prospectuses, plan of lectures, and conditions of admission may be had on application to the Director.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including "A Storm at Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

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THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained regularly of Messrs. Dillinger and Conraths, No. 2, Lenaugasse, Josefstadt, Vienna, and of their Agents.

Die ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ist regelmässig zu beziehen durch die Herrn Dillinger und Conraths, Lenaugasse 2, Josefstadt, Wien, und durch deren Agenten.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873.

Sir Samuel Baker's letters to the late Sir Roderick Murchison, to Sir Henry Rawlinson, and to Colonel Baker, published during the last few days, open to us a new and very exciting chapter of romantic history. The letter to Sir Roderick was written so long back as Sept. 30, 1872; that to Colonel Baker, May 13, 1873. In substance they are the same; in manner and diction, as might have been expected, they slightly vary. All of them, however, exhibit the same spirit, deal with the same facts, and record the same impression of the writer in regard to the triumphant success of his perilous mission.

The British public have welcomed these letters, not merely on account of their intrinsic merit, but because they put beyond all doubt the safety of Sir Samuel Baker, his wife, and the small English party who embarked with him on his enterprise. A few months ago a telegram reached this country the brief statement of which suggested, if it did not justify, the most alarming apprehensions as to the fate of the whole band of which the intrepid explorer had assumed the conduct. We now learn that those gloomy tidings were not altogether without some basis of truth; but, reflecting as they did the expectations, and we may add the wishes, of the slavers in the interior of North Africa, they depicted rather what might have happened than what had actually occurred. The position which they stated Baker Pasha's Expedition to have occupied at a comparatively recent date seemed quite consistent with the probabilities of the case. From the fuller information conveyed to his friends in Sir Samuel's letters, it appears that the facts were not altogether misdescribed, but that the conclusion drawn from those facts was premature. Sir Samuel, his wife, his brother, and his small party of armed retainers were shut up in a fort which they had constructed for themselves, and were surrounded by several thousand savage assailants, who, at the instigation of the slave-dealers, fully intended and confidently anticipated the destruction of the isolated company. In this, however, they were disappointed. Sir Samuel Baker, well supported by those whom he had with him, and using with the most fatal effect the forty Snider rifles with which his body-guard was armed, attacked his foe and routed him, inflicting upon him severe and well-merited chastisement.

Sir Samuel, it will be remembered, entered into the service of the Khedive of Egypt. He had in view three objects in doing so. He had previously, as an explorer, traversed the whole basin of the White Nile, and made himself, and the European public as well, acquainted with the main features of that extensive region. He found almost everywhere the possible civilisation and happiness of its inhabitants blighted by the systematic operations of Arab slave-dealers. He conceived the project of putting an end to this devastating system, and of annexing the Nile basin to the Government of Egypt, and thus of opening up the entire district to the certain inflow of legitimate commerce. Probably, his expectations of success were far more sanguine than the subsequent facts confirmed. He was, to have started with 1645 men, to be placed at his disposal by the Government of the Khedive. Of these only 1100 were forthcoming at the starting of his expedition. Very soon afterwards, owing to a conspiracy

during his absence at Ismailia, this corps was reduced to 502 officers and men. Of these 300 were left at head-quarters; and, with only the 200 troops remaining, Baker subdued the Bari people, and then pushed on with 114 men to Lobore, eighty-seven miles from Ismailia, where he waited for his baggage and for a hundred additional soldiers left behind him in the latter place. With recruited strength he forced his way to the slaver's head station at Fatiko, and gave the dominant agent of the slavers and his people notice to quit. With 114 men he subsequently reached Unyoro, seventy-nine miles further distant, crossed the Victoria Nile, and reached the last station of the slavers near Karuma falls. It was here that the crisis occurred which it was presumed had terminated in the total destruction of the expeditionary force; and it was here that Baker achieved his "crowning victory," of which, in his letter to Lieutenant J. A. Baker, R.N., the Pasha states the ultimate result in these few emphatic words—"All enemies have been crushed, and the Government of the Khedive is now triumphantly established throughout the kingdom."

Sir Samuel's letters are crammed with details of startling interest—which, of course, it would be impossible for us to condense within the limits to which we are necessarily confined. Indeed, they are put by Sir Samuel himself in the most compact and abbreviated form. How he was pursued from the first by the treachery of those over whom he had been placed; how, undaunted by the diminution of his numbers, he resolutely pushed on from one slave station to another until he had reached the last; what marches he took through the jungle grass nine feet high, and swarming with ambuscades planted in it by his relentless and savage foes; with what patience he endured the delays and privations to which he was perpetually subjected; with what success he disciplined the few men who followed him, and obtained over them that moral mastery which secured their entire fidelity in the face of frightful dangers; with what coolness, and presence of mind, and ready resource he fronted all opposition; with what astute diplomacy he disconcerted the plans of his adversaries; with what humane wisdom he dealt with them when they were at his mercy; how in all his troubles, marches, and conflicts his devoted wife was ever near him to advise, to comfort, to inspire, and to sustain him; these are topics which none can read without a thrill of interest and admiration. Altogether, they constitute a story such as Englishmen have seldom read since the days of the early adventurers from Spain and England into the New World.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the results of this expedition will correspond with its main purposes, and will be worthy of the singular heroism with which it was conducted. We wish we could share the confidence of Baker Pasha. We have no unwavering faith, however, in the ability, or even in the inclination, of the Khedive's Government to take advantage of the splendid opportunity which the success of the expedition has placed at its feet. For the present we can only maintain an attitude of hope. No doubt Sir Samuel's success will pave the way for the earlier or later fulfilment of his beneficent designs. But many untoward things are likely enough to intervene for awhile and to put off to a later period than the friends of humanity could wish the desired consummation. Still, at any rate, Englishmen are not likely to forget that for an additional burst of sunshine upon the prospects of Africa she is indebted to the heroism of Sir Samuel Baker.

The new pier at Herne Bay is announced to be opened to the public on Wednesday next, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London and the members for East Kent have consented to take part in the ceremony.

The picture of the "Fighting Lions," by Mr. H. Hardy, published by us on Aug. 2, was engraved by permission of Messrs. Thos. Agnew and Sons, of Manchester, who purchased the picture from the artist. Mr. Hardy himself made the drawing on the wood for our engraving.

The following score of the Vienna Chess Tournament has been received since our Chess article went to press:—Blackburne, 8 matches; Steinitz, 7; Anderssen, 6; Bird, 5½; Rosenthal, 4½; Paulsen, 4; Meitner, 2½; Schwarz, 2½; Heral, 2½; Fleissig, 2; Pitschel, 1.

The legal assessor of the Board of Trade, in delivering judgment as to the loss of the Dunmail, has refused to recognise the principle laid down by counsel, that the responsibility of the captain ceased as soon as the pilot came aboard. The sentence was that Captain Fisher's certificate be suspended for three months.

The northern and midland counties have been revisited by severe thunderstorms, and many casualties are reported. Isaac Pearson, a partial cripple from paralysis, took shelter under a beech-tree in Chester-road, Macclesfield. Some fierce flashes of lightning were noticed, and a few minutes afterwards Pearson was found lying dead at the foot of the tree.

Mr. James Sanderson, reporting on the state of the crops, estimates the yield of wheat, taking England generally, to be 20 per cent under the average. The grain is of good quality and in excellent condition. The yield of the barley crop he estimates at 15 per cent over the average, and the oat crop at 10 per cent under the average. The bean and pea crops are remarkably good, especially in the north and midland counties. The bean crop especially has escaped the attacks of the fly, and will probably prove to be 15 per cent over the average. A large area has been planted with potatoes, and the crop is singularly regular, and promises a large yield. Turnips and mangold are singularly promising; there is scarcely a failure to be seen, while the crop generally, irrespective of light or heavy manuring, good or bad farming, is everywhere luxuriant.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Balmoral Castle at three o'clock yesterday (Friday) week from Osborne House. The suite in attendance consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Miss Bauer, Major-General Ponsonby, the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, Mr. Collins, and Dr. Fox. Her Majesty travelled direct from the Isle of Wight to Scotland. Having crossed from Osborne in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, to Gopert, the Queen proceeded by special train upon the London and South-Western line to Basingstoke, thence upon the Great Western Railway, via Banbury, to Bushbury junction, and thence over the London and North-Western system by the usual route to the North. The Royal travellers partook of breakfast in the station committee-rooms at Perth, where there was an assemblage of various people of note from the neighbourhood. After nearly an hour's stay the journey was continued, via the Bridge of Dun, where the Earl of Dalhousie presented the Queen with baskets of fruit, and thence, via Ferry-hill junction, to Ballater, whence her Majesty posted to Balmoral. Divine service was performed at the castle on Sunday. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, sailed from Osborne on Sunday evening, in the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, en route for Holyhead, where his Royal Highness arrived at two o'clock on Tuesday morning. A Royal salute was fired at eight o'clock from the Channel fleet lying off the breakwater, the yards being manned. At noon the Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, embarked in the Admiral's barge, and was rowed between lines of boats to the landing-place for the purpose of performing the ceremony of declaring the breakwater and the harbour complete. An engraving of the new Harbour of Refuge, with some particulars of the opening ceremony, will be found in the Supplement, and the auspicious event will be further illustrated and described next week. Their Royal Highnesses embarked the same evening for Plymouth, and were present on Thursday at the march past of the troops at Dartmoor.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, has remained at Osborne Cottage during the Prince's yachting expedition.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

It is announced in a despatch from St. Petersburg that the Duke of Edinburgh will be married there in January next. In the course of next month his Royal Highness will meet the Russian Imperial family in Livadia. He will return to England in October and arrive in St. Petersburg in December.

The Duke is expected to be present at the Birmingham Musical Festival on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur, while bathing at Trouville, on Wednesday, had a near escape of being drowned. His Royal Highness was saved by one of his aides-de-camp and the bathing master.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, accompanied by Lord Carington, have arrived in Paris.

Princess Eugénie d'Aldembourg has left Claridge's Hotel for the Hague, en route for St. Petersburg.

Prince Murat and Prince Achille Murat have left Brown's Hotel.

The Imperial fête was celebrated at Chiselhurst yesterday (Friday) week by a religious service at St. Mary's Church, which was attended by the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial, and subsequently by a reception at Camden House of about one thousand Bonapartists. The Empress and the Prince shook hands and kindly conversed with all assembled. The Prince, who was received with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" made a short speech, in which he said:—"I thank you, in the name of the Empress and myself, for having come here to associate your prayers with ours, and for not having forgotten the road which you have already followed for some months. I thank also my faithful friends who have sent hither from afar the numerous testimonials of their affection and their devotion. As for myself, being an exile and near the tomb of the Emperor, I represent the teachings which he has left me. I find in my paternal heritage the principle of national sovereignty and of the flag which consecrates it. This principle, the foundation of our dynasty, is summed up in this motto, to which I shall be always faithful, 'Govern for the people and by the people.'"

The Duke and Duchess de Mouchy have left Brown's Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and the Ladies Scott have arrived at Drumlanrig Castle from visiting Lord John Thynne, at Haynes Park, Bedford.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton and the Duchess Dowager of Grafton have arrived at Euston Hall, Thetford.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and the Ladies Gordon Lennox have arrived at Gordon Castle, Banffshire.

The Duke of Montrose has left Belgrave-square for Buchanan House, Lanarkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury left their residence in Pall-mall, on Saturday last, for Jervaux Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Monteviot, Jedburgh.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bath have left Berkeley-square for Longleat, Wilts.

The Marchioness of Ormonde and Lady Blanche Butler have left Kilkenny Castle for Kilsash.

The Marquis of Headfort and Ladies Adelaide and Florence T aylor have left Cowes for The Lodge, Virginia Island.

Marquis Conyngham has sailed from Cowes, in his yacht, for Ireland.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam have arrived at Coolatlin Park, in the county of Wicklow, from Wentworth House, Yorkshire.

The Earl of Kintore and the Hon. John Keith-Falconer have returned to Keith Hall House.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe and the Hon. Misses Canning have left Grosvenor-square for Park House, Frant, Sussex.

Lord Colville has left Cowes, in his yacht, for the west coast of Scotland.

Lord Carington has left town for Paris.

Lord and Lady Penrhyn and the Hon. Misses Douglas Pennant have left Mortimer House for Penrhyn Castle, Bangor.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger have left Eaton-square for West Wickham, Beckenham, Kent.

Lord and Lady Gwydyr have left their residence on Richmond-terrace for Stoke Park, Suffolk.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Selborne and the Hon. Misses Palmer have left Portland-place for Blackmoor.

The Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper-Temple have left town for Ireland.

Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire, the country seat of the Harcourt family, was, on Tuesday, the scene of much rejoicing in celebration of the coming of age of Mr. Aubrey Harcourt, eldest son of Mr. Edward W. Harcourt, the present holder of the estates.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

An efficient system of electric conductors has at length been provided for St. Paul's Cathedral.

A new charitable association, called the Hackney Carriage Proprietors' Benevolent Fund, had its first annual dinner at the Crystal Palace recently, and £600 was subscribed.

The opening of the new bridge which crosses the Thames from the Cadogan Pier to the western side of Battersea Park, which was to have taken place last Saturday, has been postponed till to-day (Saturday).

The directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday, after a more prolonged meeting than usual, have reduced the minimum rate of discount from 3½ per cent, at which it was fixed on the 31st ult., to 3 per cent.

New by-laws drawn up by the Metropolitan Board of Works have been issued to the tramway companies. They are intended to regulate the rate of speed, the stoppages, the intervals between the cars following each other, and the duties of drivers of other vehicles with respect to tramways.

The Twickenham local board of health has received a formal notice from the Thames Conservancy Board to discontinue, within twelve months, the discharge of sewage from their drains into the river. The notice is accompanied by an intimation that no extension of time for completing the necessary works will, on any account, be allowed.

Since the outbreak of typhoid fever in Marylebone Dr. Whitmore, the medical officer of health for the parish, has caused the whole of the street drains to be thoroughly cleansed and deodorised by disinfectants once, and in most instances twice, daily. He has also issued, posted, and distributed throughout the parish a "sanitary code."

Sir Sydney Waterlow has accepted the invitation of the provincial mayors to a banquet to be given in his honour at York, on Sept. 26. The banquet is to take place in the Guildhall, and will, it is expected, be a most brilliant affair.—The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London will visit Southampton in state on the 5th proximo, and will be entertained by the Corporation and inhabitants of the latter town.

At a meeting, on Monday, of the members and congregation of the Surrey Chapel, in the Blackfriars-road, the pastor, the Rev. Newman Hall, who is about to take a tour in the United States for six months, gave some particulars relative to the church being erected in the Westminster-road, from which it appears that the total cost will be £45,000, of which there is already in hand about £30,000.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 97,984, of whom 33,195 were in workhouses and 64,789 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 13,643, 20,819, and 29,709 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 519, of whom 355 were men, 137 women, and 26 children under sixteen.

At a meeting of persons interested in Sunday schools, held on Tuesday, at the premises of the Sunday School Union, Old Bailey, Mr. Hartley gave an account of a visit he had just made to the Sunday schools in the United States and Canada. He visited about forty schools, and on the whole he thought the Sunday schools in America were better than those of England. There was a comfort, an elegance, and ornament about them which were never found in England; the floors were carpeted, and the children of the best classes went to those schools.

The monthly report of Mr. Bolton, the water examiner to the Local Government Board, describes the water supplied during the month of July by the New River, the East London, and the West Middlesex Companies as being "clear, bright, and well-filtered;" that of the Southwark and Vauxhall and Grand Junction Companies as being "clear and bright;" that of the Lambeth Company as being "clear, but insufficiently filtered;" and that of the Chelsea company as being "clear, but too rapidly filtered." Mr. Bolton has indicated a prospect of constant supply coming into operation in the metropolis. The East London Company, he says, began it on March 25; the West Middlesex Company have made a partial beginning; and the others are providing additional storage to enable them to undertake constant service.

At the last monthly meeting of the council of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, held at the rooms, 8, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, several new members were elected, including Professor Hodge, of Princetown University, Canons Woodroffe, M'Caul, and others. It was reported that seventy-nine new members had joined during the first seven months of the year, that the issue of a new "people's edition" of the "Transactions" had commenced, and that an Italian translation of the "Transactions" had been undertaken by the proprietor of an Italian periodical. The council ordered the translation of a well-known work by a distinguished professor of a German university, in reply to Strauss's last work. Finally, the council, considering the great importance to science of a perfect set of observations during the approaching transit of Venus, had gladly supported the application made to her Majesty's Government for a grant to pay the expenses of the expeditions.

The total number of births registered in London last week was 2236, and the deaths were 1698. Each was 8 below the average. The deaths from diarrhoea were 405, showing a decline of 65 from the number returned in the previous week, but exceeding by 141 the average number; 390 were of children under five years of age, including 324 of infants under one year. To simple cholera 17 deaths were referred, against 23 and 16 in the two previous weeks; 10 were of infants and 7 of children and adults. To different forms of fever 30 deaths were referred last week, against 37, 22, and 25 in the three preceding weeks; these deaths were 19 below the average number, and included 3 certified as typhus, 22 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever. The Registrar-General says that "the recent small outbreak of enteric fever in Marylebone, which has been the subject of a special investigation, having attracted considerable public attention, the full details of each of the 22 fatal cases of enteric fever registered in London last week may be usefully published. From these it appears that 3 deaths occurred in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak, and 2 others in hospitals to which the cases had been admitted from the neighbourhood." Six deaths were caused by street accidents. The mean temperature was 63.5 deg., or 1.7 deg. above the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 85.6 deg. on Saturday last.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE GOOD SHEPHERD."

The picture, by Mr. Bottomley, which has been engraved for our Extra Supplement of this week, bears for its motto that touching sentence of Jewish prophetic poetry concerning the expected Saviour of mankind, "He shall bear the lambs in his bosom, and shall gently lead them that are with young." But it is a shepherd of some Western country, not of Palestine, that the artist has depicted in this scene of pastoral duty and labour, conducting his flock of simple and innocent creatures from the exposed moorland pasture to a place of shelter against the impending storm. There is, however, an expression here of the same tone of feeling that is usually awakened in our minds by the frequent references in Hebrew Scripture, and also in the New Testament, to the shepherd's care for the sheep in his charge. The merits of the painting, as a work of art, were duly commended in notices of the late exhibition at the Royal Academy.

THE TRIAL OF THE CLAIMANT.

The Court of Queen's Bench has been listening twenty days and more to the lengthened speech of Dr. Kenealy, as counsel for the person, indicted as Arthur Orton, who is charged with the crime of perjury in his claim to be regarded as Sir Roger Tichborne. That learned advocate, whose tone and manner of speaking are somewhat unusual at the Bar, frequently incurs the check of a remonstrance from the Judges, in which he is not always disposed to acquiesce. His figure and attitude are shown in the sketch that furnishes an illustration of the scene in court engraved for our front page. The jury, on Wednesday, again implored him to tell them how soon he was likely to finish his speech, which has been wholly occupied with comments on the case for the prosecution. Dr. Kenealy had promised to get done with it on the Friday before, then on Monday, and, next to that, on Tuesday; but he had not, till Thursday afternoon, found it opportune to bring the prolix discourse to an end. The witnesses for the defence are now to be examined.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON DARTMOOR.

The series of military manoeuvres performed on Dartmoor by the troops under command of Major-General Sir Charles Staveley was brought to a close on Tuesday. Both the divisions, respectively commanded by General Smith and General Sir E. Greathead, came together on the same camping-ground of Roborough Down, ten miles from Plymouth towards Tavistock. On Wednesday they were employed in cleaning their uniforms, arms, and accoutrements; and on Thursday they were to be reviewed, marching past and saluting his Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were expected to be present. The sketches in a page of this Number refer to a variety of campaigning incidents; the halt of a volunteer corps on their march at the brink of a water-course, which has the appearance of a mill-leaf, where they slake their thirst and cool their hands and faces; the butchers cutting up loins or sides of beef for the daily issue of meat rations, under the supervision of an officer of the Control Department; and the tramway car, laden with passengers, that runs between the Rock and the late quarters of the First Division on Yarnadon Down. Anything unusual or unexpected, however trivial it may be, that breaks the routine life of soldiers in camp on a day of inactivity is sure to attract a crowd of spectators from the ranks, and from the commonality of the neighbourhood in general. Even such a thing as the sudden arrival of a hansom cab, bearing a strange gentleman who was hastening to save the post by using the letter-box on Ringmoor Down, has not passed without remark. The sentries on guard in the camp, both at night and by day, keep up a show of the same kind of vigilance that would be requisite with an army engaged in real warfare; and our Special Artist himself, when passing the head-quarters of the First Division at half-past nine on a dark evening, has been challenged with the cry, "Who goes there?" to which he had but to answer, "A friend!"

The troops assembled under General Lysons on Cannock Chase, Staffordshire, have begun operations in good order, the general head-quarters being fixed at Etching Hill, a mile from Rugeley, close to the racecourse. In Ireland, too, on the Curragh of Kildare, there is a muster and movement of soldiery. The Minister of War, Mr. Cardwell, has this week visited the Camp on Dartmoor.

THE SHAH AT LAXENBURG.

During the sojourn of the Shah of Persia at the Austrian capital he was entertained one day by the Emperor Francis Joseph at the Palace of Laxenburg, where nothing pleased him better than to be rowed up and down on the lake in a sumptuous barge, and to witness the sport of fishing. His Majesty, however, was too much beset in this aquatic pastime by the mob of ordinary tuft-hunters, who were so eager to catch sight of a personage invested with the attributes of a remote Asiatic royalty that they pushed as near as they could in a medley of small boats, wherries, and canoes, staring at the Shah with no more discretion than an English crowd. The palace of Laxenburg, which was partly built as it now stands by the Empress Maria Theresa, is of no great dimensions; but it adjoins the older palace or castle, founded in 1377, with additions constructed at different periods. The whole range of buildings was once surrounded by a moat, which has been converted into beautiful flower gardens. The park is about the size of Hyde Park, and has its Serpentine, as may be seen in our illustration, with seventeen islands, on the largest of which is a Museum of National Art and Antiquities, in a pavilion named the Franzensburg. A railway station, very near the castle, makes Laxenburg very accessible to parties of pleasure from Vienna, who go there as Londoners do to Hampton Court.

The official inquiry into the recent railway accident at Wigan was resumed on Tuesday. A number of letters from passengers who were in the train were read, and several witnesses were examined, after which the court adjourned *sine die*. Another of the sufferers from this accident has died, bringing up the number of persons killed to thirteen.

The *Avenir Nationale* alludes to the recent death of a singular character at Batignolles. His name, it says, was Joseph Voiry, and he imagined that he had, in a prior state of existence, been a dog, and could not meet a dog in the street without talking to him. By degrees he persuaded himself that he was king of the canine race, and gave himself the title of Médor I. As he was very gentle and inoffensive, the police never interfered with him. He has left a fortune of 2900*fr.* per annum to one of the principal veterinary surgeons of Paris.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN ON DARTMOOR.



VOLUNTEERS RESTING BY THE RIVER.



ISSUING RATIONS.



OUR SPECIAL ARTIST CHALLENGED.



A HANSOM IN CAMP.



TRAM CAR FROM THE ROCK TO THE 1ST DIVISION.



THE SHAH ON THE LAKE OF LAXENBURG, NEAR VIENNA



THE SHAH'S PAVILION IN THE PARK OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 21.

It would have been strange indeed if the recent agitation apropos of the fusion had not called forth a declaration of some kind from Pius IX., who more than any other personage in Europe beyond the actual actors has reason to long for the speedy restoration of Henry V. In the nature of things a Legitimist Monarchy would be a crusading one, and the exile of Frohsdorf would be required to justify his right to be styled "Most Christian King" and "Eldest Son of the Church." One has the Comte de Chambord's own assurance that amid his troubles he frequently turns his eyes in the direction of Rome and is struck by the marvellous and godlike patience exhibited by the illustrious prisoner of the Vatican; and to-day we find his Holiness—whose patience, by-the-way, is evidently pretty nigh exhausted—congratulating the Count on the fusion of the Bourbons, and assuring him that God has listened to the prayers of the Catholic world, and that the hydra of revolution is on the eve of destruction. Meanwhile, however, it becomes every day more doubtful as to whether this boasted fusion has been or ever will be effected, although the clericals of Rome have illuminated their houses to celebrate its accomplishment. Mgr. Dupanloup, the well-known Bishop of Orleans, is just now at Frohsdorf, where he seems to have been sent to exert his eloquence on the Comte de Chambord in endeavouring to persuade him that he can, without dishonour, make some concessions to the Orleanist party, more especially in reference to the "question of the flag." The Comte is said to have drawn up a manifesto the terms of which have met with considerable opposition from the Orleanist negotiators, and it is to prevent his publishing it without certain modifications that the Bishop has been dispatched to Frohsdorf. According to the latest rumours, the Comte de Paris has declared that, although there no longer exists any Orleanist pretender to the throne, there still remains an Orleanist party decided as to the conditions of monarchical government in France.

We have had a meeting of the Committee of Permanence this week, at which M. de Mahy, Radical deputy of the Isle of Réunion, asked the Duc de Broglie if it was correct that he had said to M. Ducros, the bellicose Préfet of Lyons, a few days previously, that henceforth the Government would wage a war to the knife against Radicalism. The Duke replied, with studied impertinence, to the effect that Government had really nothing to do with his private actions, and was only responsible for what he did and said in public. A discussion upon the point immediately arose, terminating in the Duke's refusing to admit the right of any deputy to interpellate him for the sayings ascribed to him by gossiping newspapers. M. Beulé, in answer to a question of M. Journat's concerning the recent interdiction of the *Industrie de l'Alsace* in France, stated that that journal had been seized at the frontier for having used insulting language with reference to Marshal M'Mahon and the Assembly.

The Government has been disagreeably surprised this week by the enthusiastic reception given to M. Thiers at Belfort. The ex-President of the Republic had been expected only to remain an hour there, but the train in which he travelled from Paris having been delayed on the line he lost the one which was to have conveyed him to Geneva, and was induced to accept the pressing invitation of M. and Madame Kechlin Schwartz to become their guest, and to remain in Belfort some eighteen hours. It was late in the evening when his arrival became known, but the inhabitants, determined to give the "great citizen" a suitable reception on the morrow, spent the entire night in covering their houses with garlands, flags, and inscriptions, and converting their streets into a succession of triumphal arches. The improvised fête commenced by a band of youths and maidens bearing flags, on which were inscribed "Pelerinage de Reconnaissance," going, in their Sunday attire, to the house of M. Kechlin to thank the "liberator of France," while a few minutes later the Orphéonists of all the adjacent villages arrived with colours flying and bands playing, and sang the "Marseillaise" and other patriotic songs under the windows. All day long deputations of ladies, tradespeople, working men, and the like came pouring in from Montbéliard, Mulhouse, Lure, Beaucourt, and other adjacent localities, besides the thirty Municipal Councils, headed by their Mayors and adjoints, which waited upon the ex-President of the Republic in the course of the afternoon. General illuminations, fireworks, and a *rétraite aux flambeaux* brought the day's proceedings to its appropriate close. On Sunday morning M. Thiers arrived at Mulhouse, where the large crowd which had assembled to welcome him greeted him with enthusiastic shouts of "Long live Thiers, the Liberator of France!"

The Government has made known to the Radical members of the different Councils-General, by the voice of its semi-official organ, *Le Français*, that it is firmly resolved not to permit the session that has just opened to be the pretext for illegal demonstrations, and that it will know how to cause the laws and the National Assembly to be respected should any Council attempt to obey the suggestions of the organs of the Republican party. The Councils-General have just appointed their presidents, and the Republicans have learnt with great surprise that more than fifty, or upwards of one half, have elected partisans of the Monarchical cause, while the Royalist journals point to the fact as significant of the yearnings of France for the return of "her ancient monarchs."

The Court of Cassation has rejected in a very strongly-worded judgment the appeals of Baron Gaudré Boileau and M. Crampon against the sentence passed upon them in connection with the Transcontinental Memphis and Pacific Railway Company, of which they were the projectors, in conjunction with the notorious General Fremont, who was some time ago condemned, by default, to three years' imprisonment by the Paris Court for defrauding the shareholders of this bubble undertaking.

SPAIN.

Fluctuating accounts of the Republic and its fortunes continue to be telegraphed from Madrid, Barcelona, and elsewhere.

In the Cortes a bill has been approved for authorising the Government to call out 80,000 men of the reserve. In Wednesday's sitting of the Cortes Senor Castelar declared that, after all, the Republic must be saved, and that it is necessary to grant the Government the resources it requires in men and money. He also maintained that it was desirable to suspend the sittings of the Cortes and postpone the discussion of the Constitution. A bill authorising a loan to cover the accumulated deficit of the revolutionary period is before the Cortes. The first clause of it has been passed by a considerable majority. The Minister of Public Works is about to try a new system of fighting the International. He has submitted to the Cortes a proposal for the creation of juries of masters and workmen to settle labour questions.

The military tribunal at Seville has begun proceedings against the insurgents in that city by condemning two petroliers to death. Generals Pavia and Turon, and other leading

Government officers, have declared that they will resign if incendiaries are amnestied.

Fighting continues, and at some points it assumes grave dimensions. The Carlists besieging Bilbao have cannonaded two Spanish vessels, wounding an officer and several soldiers and sailors. They are also reported to have fired upon a French and an English vessel, killing one seaman on board the former. While the Carlist Committee is receiving news that Berga has been captured, together with 1500 prisoners, several pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, the very opposite assertion—that the Carlists have sustained a defeat at Balsareny, have abandoned their position before Berga, and are marching towards Suria—forms the substance of a Barcelona telegram. Advice received on Tuesday at Madrid state that the Carlists have entered Estella. In other parts they seem to be holding their ground and even extending their power and influence. But the accounts are too vague and conflicting to form a definite opinion from them. A Carlist Junta which contrived to establish itself at Alava has given the inhabitants a foretaste of the coming régime. By the same decree that it restored the fueros, or old municipal rights, it abolished civil marriages. A telegram from Barcelona, dated the 19th inst., announces that that city was then cut off from communication with the rest of Spain. A column of Government troops had an engagement with the Carlists, taken the village of Gironella, and driven the enemy as far as Caserras, in Catalonia, to the north-west of Barcelona. The Carlists have seized the public funds at Chentada (Lugo), and carried off the Mayor and some landed proprietors.

The Government have caught an English yacht carrying arms for the Carlists, the *Deerhound*, the same steamer which successfully effected a landing of arms for them on the 28th ult. The capture occurred off Fontarabia. A despatch from Paris states that a most careful investigation into the circumstances of the capture of the *Deerhound* by the Spanish navy shows that it was effected at a distance of eight miles from the French coast, and therefore entirely beyond French waters.

The Communist insurgents of Galicia, under a leader named Rios, are levying requisitions right and left, cutting off communication, and endeavouring to incite the Socialist peasantry of Portugal to join in their revolt against all constituted authority. A band of 1000 Communist insurgents have landed near Alicante and disappeared. A band of 400 or 500, having crossed at Carvalhos, encountered a Portuguese detachment, which drove them back, captured 123 of them, and frightened the rest into the mountains. The leaders have been sent to Lisbon, under a strong guard. It appears that, in the struggle between the Government and the insurgents, two parties of Galician Socialists have been disarmed, at a place near Pontevedra, by a column under Colonel Mendoza; 42,000 dols. of plundered specie were recovered from them. A band of fugitive insurgents from Valencia, after levying contributions upon Sax (Alicante), joined some other bands. The forces, thus united, then arrested the Mayor of Ibi and pillaged the place. At Carthagena, the Communist insurgents have contrived to float the frigates Numancia and Mendez Nunez, which were run aground in the attempt made by the insurgents to recover possession of the Almansa and Vittoria. It is announced from Madrid that the insurgents at Carthagena have thrown open the prisons and have armed 1800 convicts.

BELGIUM.

The Antwerp fêtes began on Monday. The King and Queen were entertained at a magnificent banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce. Their healths were drunk with great fervour, and in response his Majesty proposed "Prosperity to Antwerp." On Tuesday morning the King visited the maritime establishments and laid the foundation-stone of a hydraulic machine intended to facilitate lading and unlading of vessels. Afterwards twenty-seven of the co-operative societies marched past with their waggons laden with merchandise. Later in the day a Royal visit was paid to the salle in the Hôtel de Ville, which had been decorated by Leys. This was the prelude to unveiling the statue of Leys. Next came a visit to the Zoological Gardens and the Gymnastic Society's ball, then with the Queen to the picture gallery. There M. de Keyser explained the mural paintings. The fête Venetienne on the Scheldt took place at night, forming a magnificent climax.

The members of the Iron and Steel Institute were cordially welcomed, on Monday, by the inhabitants of Liège, where the inaugural sitting was held in the afternoon. The congress combined business with pleasure on a large scale. Monday's festivities ended rather unfortunately, as the dampness of the weather caused the fireworks to be postponed. On Tuesday, after a morning meeting, the members were conducted over the principal public buildings of Liège. In the evening a series of receptions were held by private citizens, and at night there was a serenade on the Place du Théâtre. The King made a graceful recognition of the labours of the institute by inviting a hundred of the principal members to a banquet on Thursday. The dinner was followed by a conversation, at which all the members were invited.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A new influx of autumn visitors into Vienna has commenced. The Prince and Princess of Saxony arrived on Wednesday, and were officially received at the railway station. They were conducted to the castle of Hetzendorf.

The prizes in connection with the Vienna Exhibition were distributed on Monday, and some particulars of the ceremony and a list of the diplomas of honour awarded to British exhibitors are given at page 182, in the letter from our Special Correspondent at Vienna. The firm of Messrs. Donald Nicoll and Co., who exhibited west of England cloths, was accidentally omitted from the list of prize awards. The medal of progress and the medal of merit have been awarded the Howe Machine Company. The Wilcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Company have also received the medal of merit. The British exhibitors at Vienna have subscribed £1500, in sums of from £1 to £20, as a testimonial to Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, Secretary of the British Commission, in recognition of his exertions and attention. The testimonial (consisting of candleabra and tazzas by Elkington, and jewellery for Mrs. Owen, the remainder in a purse) will be presented in London on Oct. 1.

A general election of the Austrian Reichsrath will take place in October next, the Reichsrath to assemble on Nov. 5. This is the first election on the new system of direct votes.

The military re-organisation of the Austrian Empire has reached the frontier States, where the old feudal system survived almost in its integrity. An Imperial decree has been issued dissolving the last of the Croatian frontier regiments.

TURKEY.

The Shah arrived in the Straits of the Dardanelles on Sunday morning, and entered Constantinople the next day at noon. He was greeted with a Royal salute from the guns of the forts and a portion of the fleet. A large number of boats with Persian residents on board went to meet the Shah in the Sea of Marmora. The Sultan received his Majesty on board the yacht, and then conducted him to the Hezlerbey Palace, remaining with him there a quarter of an hour, and returning thence to Dolma Bagtche, where the Shah returned the visit shortly

afterwards. The Persian Legation and the quarter in which it is situate were brilliantly illuminated in honour of the Shah's arrival. His Majesty appears to be living quietly at his quarters in the palace of the Dolma Bagtche. On Tuesday he gave a private dinner to the Diplomatic Corps.

RUSSIA.

The 30th of this month being both the Emperor's birthday and the "silver wedding-day" of the Grand Duke Constantine, it will be kept by the Russian Court with unusual splendour in Livadia. A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Czar will shortly leave, to be present at certain military inspections in the south of Russia. He will then proceed to Livadia, where all the members of the Imperial family are to receive the Duke of Edinburgh. The marriage is to take place next January.

The inspectionary expedition among the Kirghese tribes has been intrusted to General Kryjanovsky, Governor-General of the Orenburg district.

Advices from Khiva give good report concerning the health of the Russian troops; and also state that the population of the Khanate is perfectly tranquil, displaying the greatest confidence in General Kaufmann's protection.

The military estimates for 1874 show an increase of 5,000,000 roubles as compared with those of 1873. The total amount is 174,290,000 roubles, and for the four following years the increase will be 10,000,000 roubles, the whole amount for each of those years being 179,290,000 roubles as compared with 169,290,000 roubles, which was the total of those of 1873.

DENMARK.

The Cesarewitch and Cesarevna, with the members of their family, arrived at Elsinore on Monday afternoon. They were received by the Royal family, and drove with them to Fredensborg. The Imperial Crown Prince of Germany arrived at Helsingfors on Sunday evening on a visit to the Court. He was received by the King and the President of the Council of Ministers, who conducted him to the castle of Fredensborg. A Court dinner was given on Tuesday. The King proposed the health of the Imperial Prince of Germany, warmly thanking him for his visit. The Prince, in reply to the toast, proposed the Royal family of Denmark, and the restoration of the old friendship between the houses of Denmark and Germany.

The King yesterday week rejected the petition for pardon forwarded by the Socialist leaders who were recently condemned to hard labour.

The Minister of Justice has issued a decree forbidding the formation of international working men's unions in Denmark.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The King and Queen, who were enthusiastically received at Christiania on their return from Trondhjem, and were warmly welcomed at Carlstad, have returned to Stockholm, where a grand fête was again given, at which the Prince Imperial of Germany was present, and shared in the greetings of the populace for their newly-crowned Sovereign.

AMERICA.

Count Sclopis, the president of the Geneva Tribunal, has written a note accepting the testimonial presented to him by the United States Government. He says he rejoices at having been enabled to contribute to a work of great pacification.

The New York papers report a tremendous fire at Hunter's Point, Long Island, on the 3rd inst. Eight thousand barrels of oil, five barges, and four tanks were destroyed, and three lives are supposed to have been lost.

A passenger train on the Chicago and Alton Railway caught fire and broke down last Saturday. Six persons were killed and thirty-six were dangerously wounded, seven of whom have since died from the injuries they sustained.

The American mail brings word that a party of Indians had made an attack on a settlement at Old Camp Ground, Atlantic City, Wyoming, and killed two ladies. Troops went in pursuit.

The melancholy announcement that the steamer Abeona was sunk off Intrachall, on the night of the 4th inst., by the steamer Alabama, has been telegraphed from New York. Only three of the persons on board the Abeona were rescued. The steamer Abeona was, the *Manchester Guardian* says, a barque of 297 tons burden, and was built at Prince Edward Island in 1866. She was owned by Messrs. W. Killey and Co., of Liverpool, and when run down was on a voyage from Quebec to the Clyde with a cargo of wheat.

INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs that a proclamation has been issued in Bengal declaring the road-tax rate in nineteen districts, and assuring the peasantry that no other cess is legal, and that men elected by the villagers themselves will spend the proceeds. The Government invites information regarding the cause of Hooghly fever and the condition of the peasantry.

The Viceroy notifies an inner line on the Eastern frontier which no British subject may cross without permission.

There have been heavy rains in Agra, destroying 3500 native houses.

CHINA.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Ameer of Kashgar has captured six large Chinese towns, and that the Emperor of China sued, in consequence, for peace, and sent to the Ameer large presents.

A great fire at Valparaiso has caused an estimated loss of half a million dollars.

The late earthquake in South America extended, it is stated, over 30,000 square miles.

The death is announced of M. Staelin, one of the most eminent of German historians and chief librarian at Stuttgart.

The equestrian statue of Mahommed Ali Pacha, erected in the grand square at Alexandria, was unveiled on Saturday last.

An international music festival has been held at Chambéry. No less than 110 choral societies announced their intention to take part in the competition.

The Brazilian Government has at last secured its treaty with Paraguay and the Argentine Republic; the signatures having been exchanged.

The Foreign Office have informed the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce that the Government objects to remove the British Legation from Tangiers to either Fez or Morocco.

Advices from Fiji report that a party of natives had attacked a neighbouring town, and massacred fifty-seven old men, women, and children. They were to be chastised by the King's troops.

Two Italian railway trains have come into collision on the Alta Italia line near Vergato. One person is reported to have been killed, while eleven were injured, eight of them seriously.

Four Colchester sailors—named respectively Turner Barnard, master of the smack New Unity, John Barnard, Harry Warren, and John Raynor—have been presented with silver medals by the Spanish Government for rescuing five Spanish seamen from the Spanish schooner Escanus, when on the Long Sand, in November, 1870.

According to a letter published in the Paris journal *Figaro*, the convicts on board the *Virginie* tried to lynch M. Rochefort when he was brought among them.

It appears from the Paris Budget which has recently been issued that the debt resting on the city is no less than 1600 million francs, or £64,000,000 sterling.

Advices received in Washington from Mexico represent the President as being anxious to renew diplomatic relations with England, France, and Belgium. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance have resigned.

The Jardin d'Acclimatation, says *Galignani*, has received a number of beavers from Canada, which have already begun to build their houses with wood given to them for the purpose. An enclosure has been made for them near the stables, but all the trees in the space have been surrounded with iron railings.

The romance of the Jersey Joint-Stock Bank has taken another startling development. Last Saturday night the chairman and two officers were arrested, but admitted to bail. Mr. Noel, the chairman, had also been Judge of the Royal Court, but his resignation was sent in soon after the failure of the bank.

A series of important conventions has been signed between Germany, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland. One, between Italy and Germany, abolishes passports and grants mutual rights in the two countries to commercial and financial associations. A second, between Austria and Italy, is intended to facilitate telegraphic intercourse. The others relate to extradition between Germany, Italy, and Switzerland.

Cholera has made its appearance in several districts of Bosnia. The *Gazette* contains a statement that competent authorities have officially notified that epidemic cholera exists in Stettin. It also contains notices that the Portuguese Government have declared the port of Venice and the cities of Memphis and Nashville, in the United States, to be "infected," the ports of Turkey, of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the ports of the Mississippi to be "suspected" of cholera morbus; and the ports of Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, in the Baltic, to be free from that disease.

The suit of Don Francisco d'Assis against Dona Isabella (ex-Queen of Spain) is to stand over till November. Meanwhile the plaintiff has applied to the Civil Tribunal of the Seine for an order obliging his consort to place in the hands of a receiver a sufficient sum to secure the regular payment of certain annuities which are chargeable on her estate to himself, the Prince of the Asturias, and each of the four Infantas. He accuses his wife of squandering her fortune in political enterprises and extravagant amusements. She was, he says, worth a million francs a year when she came to live in Paris, but since then her income has dwindled down to 500,000f., and if she is allowed to go on as she seems inclined to do, she will in a few years be penniless.

The mail from the West Coast of Africa reports no change in the state of affairs at Cape Coast Castle. The Ashantees are still encamped close to Cape Coast Castle, and skirmishing continues between them and the Fantees. Private letters from the Gold Coast speak badly of its sanitary condition, but Admiralty advices are of a less alarming nature. The former allege that smallpox of a very virulent type was raging, and that the ordinary diseases of the coast were rampant. Commodore Commerell reports that the sick list of the Royal Marines is heavy with dysentery and fever, but that no smallpox has as yet been reported in the squadron. Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed to the government of the Gold Coast Settlement, together with the command of the troops on the coast. The appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley may be taken as evidence that the Government has appreciated the importance of dealing vigorously with the Ashantee invasion and of providing against the recurrence of dangers which lately threatened Elmina and Cape Coast Castle. The appointment of Commander John Hawley Glover, R.N., to be special commissioner to the friendly native chiefs in the eastern district of the protected territories near or adjacent to her Majesty's settlement on the Gold Coast is notified in the *Gazette*.

The eccentric Duke of Brunswick died at Geneva on Monday night, it is supposed from an attack of apoplexy. In his will he directs that his body shall be examined by five medical men, in order that they may ascertain whether he has been poisoned or not, and that it shall afterwards be embalmed or petrified. The executors are forbidden to make any compromise with his relatives, Prince William of Brunswick, the ex-King of Hanover, his son, the Duke of Cambridge, or any other member of the family. All his landed and personal property, including his jewels, are bequeathed to the city of Geneva. The value of the real property is estimated at £1,000,000 sterling. Mr. Smith, an Englishman, is nominated administrator-general, and receives a bequest of £40,000. The late Duke, born on Oct. 30, 1804, was the eldest son of Duke Frederick William; succeeded his father, under the guardianship of the Prince Regent, afterwards King George IV. of Great Britain, on June 16, 1815; and ascended the throne on Oct. 30, 1823. On the breaking out of a riot in the city of Brunswick, Sept. 8, 1830, he was obliged to flee from the duchy; and, by a resolution passed by the German Diet on Dec. 2 in the same year, he was declared "unfit to govern." His younger brother, William, the present Duke, succeeded him at the request of the Diet. The deceased Prince was well known in London, and was a frequent resident of Paris.

The Damascus correspondent of the *Levant Herald* gives an account of the work done by Lieutenant Conder, R.E., and his party, who are engaged in carrying out the objects of the Palestine Exploration Fund. They have not, he says, been "digging up Moabite stones or other sensational objects," but have done some good solid work. Of the 6600 square miles to be surveyed, 1800 are now completed, or 3-11ths of the whole area. The following are a few of their most recent discoveries:—1. Site of an unknown Jewish town. 2. Identification (probable) of Ecabana. 3. Three groups of finely finished tombs, superior to the tomb of the Kings at Jerusalem; one of them has a kind of enamel and fresco inside. 4. Five fourth-century convents, hitherto unknown, with walls still standing. 5. Four other convents, in a less perfect state of preservation. The following places have also been recently visited and surveyed:—Athlit has been carefully surveyed and drawings made of its buildings for the first time. Caesarea has been carefully explored, plans made of all its buildings, and the aqueduct traced and examined for six miles. The temple has also been identified. Jimmath-Serah, the birthplace of Joshua, has been identified as Tilney. Plans have been made of Joshua's tomb, which was shown in the days of Jerome. Modin has been mapped and sketched, and plans made of the tombs of the Maccabees. Full details of all ruins are noted on the spot, such as the size of stone, character of mortar, and the architecture receives special attention, careful measurement being always made. Drawings are always made of the capitals and cornices. In this exhaustive manner every ruin in the country is treated, and already over 500 towns have been so noted.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Angell, Charles, to be Perpetual Curate of Firbank, Kirkby Lonsdale. Arundell, William Henry; Rector of Cheriton, Fitzpaine, Devon. Austen, John Thomas; Honorary Canon, Canterbury. Ashley, John Marks; Vicar of Freston, Yorkshire. Barlow, William Hagger; Rector of St. Ebbe's, Oxford. Bartlett, Robert Edward; Vicar of Much Waltham, Essex. Beal, Samuel; Chaplain of her Majesty's dockyard, Devonport. Black, John Whitmore; Vicar of Llanelli, Cornwall. Blundell, Augustus Richard; Vicar of Llanrhangel, Crucorney. Bourdillon, Stafford Faulkner; Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment. Bower, Charles Appleby; Vicar of Wolferton, near Tenbury. Brigstocke, Frederick Harvey John; Rector of Trinity Church, St. John's, New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada. Brown, Willoughby Bryan; Rector of East Shefford, Berks. Carey, Denis; Vicar of Little Missenden, Bucks. Coghlan, John Cole; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere-street, London. Compton, T. H.; Perpetual Curate of Saint Katherine's, Woodlands. Cornwell, William, Vicar of Crossens; Vicar of St. Paul's, Tipton. Cullin, Joseph; Incumbent of St. Michael's, Liverpool. Davies, Evan James; Perpetual Curate of Llangoven with Penyclawdd. Davies, Nathaniel; Rector of Mount Bures, Essex. Doudney, D. A.; Vicar of St. James's, Carlisle; Rural Dean of Carlisle. Fellows, E.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Etal, Northumberland. Freeman, Francis Elton; Curate-in-Charge, All Saints', Coventry. Gedde, H. E.; Vicar of Brixworth, Northamptonshire. Gould, Richard A.; Perpetual Curate of Earsdon, Northumberland. Gregg, John William; Rector of Abenhall, Gloucestershire. Gubbins, Richard S.; Rector of Upham, Hants. Haddock, Edward Isaac; Rector of Harlington. Holder, Cornelius Benjamin; Rector of Syde, Gloucestershire. Hoskins, George Richard; Rural Dean of Cockermouth. James, David; Rector of Garthbeibio, Montgomeryshire. Lane, Edward Aldous; Rector of Holy Trinity, York. Lane, P.; Rector of South Oxendon, Essex. Langley, C. Seymour; Vicar of Kilworth, diocese of Cloyne; Rural Dean. Laurie, Anthony; Rector of Halford, Warwick. Lawrence, P.; Rector of South Oxendon, Romford. Lonsdale, James Gilby; Rector of Huntsbill. Lowther, W. St. G. Penrddick; Rector of St. George's, Glamorganshire. Malins, J. E.; Vicar of Hoo and Letheringham, Suffolk. Myers, A. J.; Vicar of St. Simon Zelotes, Upper Chelsea. Pearson, Arthur Charles; Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment. Pearson, Henry Daniel; Vicar of St. James's, Clapton. Phelps, Hubert Hunter; Incumbent of St. Mark's, at Mark Cross. Pinney, William; Rector of Llanvihangel, Yestern Llewern. Playford, George; Chaplain of the County Prison, Holloway. Pechin, Edward Norman; Vicar of Barkby, Leicestershire. Rhind, G. Bruce; Curate of St. Paul's, Manningham, Bradford. Samsen, Edward; Vicar of Pope Redware. Scamell, Francis; Vicar of Newton Regny, Cumberland. Shaw, Forster Maynard; Curate of Greiton, Northamptonshire. Simons, Charles Walker; Rector of Saintbury, Gloucestershire. Stephenson, Charles; Vicar of Flaxley, Gloucestershire. Valpy, Thomas Roworth; Rector of Garveston, Norfolk. Vernon, Frederick Wentworth; Chaplain at Ghent, Belgium. Wilken, J. B.; Rector of St. Helen's, Worcester.

On Tuesday the Duchess of Beaufort laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Wyesham, near Monmouth.

A superb tea and coffee service and a cruet-stand were presented to the Rev. J. T. Wilson, Vicar of Wroughtington, Lancashire, at a fête of the school in connection with that church.

The new church of St. Mary, Britannia-street, was consecrated for Divine service on Thursday by the Bishop of London. It is situated in a densely-populated neighbourhood, and contains about 500 free sittings. The architect is Mr. Christian.

The baldacchino case has assumed a serious aspect, the Church Association having joined issue on behalf of the dissenting parishioners. Dr. Stephens, Q.C., has been retained for them, and Mr. Moore, as their proctor, has filed objections, the gist of which is that a baldacchino would not be acceptable to them. The Vicar's proctor has received a fortnight to reply.

The biennial Welsh Choral Festival has been held this year at Llandaff Cathedral, the following being a list of the choirs which took part in it:—Cantoris—Gelligaer, 48; Tredegar, 26; St. Fagan's, Aberdare, 70; Cyfarthfa, 25; Dowlais, 86; Ystrad, 26; Ebbw Vale, 33; Maesteg, 16. Decani—Pen-y-draen, 38; Merthyr Tydfil, 52; Rhymney, 79; Pontlotlyn, 28; Penmaen, 28; Aberdare (St. Mary's), 59; Cwmavon, 35; total, 686.

Two more Bishops have announced their views on the confessional. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in a letter to the Dean of Gloucester, says:—"I am prepared to use, as, indeed, I have done already, my whole moral influence in preserving in full integrity the principles of the Reformation;" and the Bishop of Chichester, in reply to a memorial from Worthing, says:—"I shall certainly discourage such confession as the Church of Rome prescribes and practises, and such direction of conscience as she employs."

In September last, says the *Guardian*, we recorded the consecration of St. Giles's Church, Reading, after thorough restoration and enlargement; and we have now the pleasure of stating that the Vicar and the committee have been enabled to complete the whole scheme of restoration, and, by the addition to the tower of 23ft. and the erection of a stone spire 110 ft. high (giving a total elevation of 176 ft.), to bring all portions of the church into harmony with each other, and to add a feature of great grace and beauty to the town and neighbourhood. Thursday week was the day appointed by the Lord Bishop of Oxford for the dedication of the tower and spire.

The parish church of All Saints, Frickley-cum-Clayton, near Doncaster, was reopened, on the 11th inst., by the Archbishop of York. This church has been almost entirely rebuilt and enlarged during the last twelve months by Mr. William Aldam, of Frickley Hall, in memory of his late wife. The arches of the north aisle, dating from the thirteenth century, and the Norman arch of the chancel, are, with the tower and a small part of the west wall, the only remains of the ancient fabric. The restoration has been carried out as far as possible in accordance with the original, the windows (except those in the chancel and south transept) being exact copies of those in the old church. The roof, which has been considerably raised, is entirely new, as are also the communion-table, pulpit, desk, lectern, and the larger part of the seats. Besides the restoration, a south transept has been added, to afford the requisite extra accommodation for about fifty persons. A vestry has also been erected on the south side of the chancel, and a baptistery (in which has been placed the ancient font) at the west end of the church. The building will now accommodate 220 persons. Mr. George Williams has been the architect, and the cost of the rebuilding will be about £2500.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The following gentlemen have been elected chaplains of New College:—The Rev. W. S. Leonard, M.A., Chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford; and the Rev. E. T. Stevens, B.A., Worcester.

The annual report of the Delegacy of Students of the University not attached to any college or hall, which was issued on Thursday week, shows the continued success of the system, which was begun in 1868. The delegates state that they are able to look back upon the past year with great satisfaction. The number of students whose names have been placed on their books in the year has been very large, amounting in all to 102. One of these was a Japanese, another an African from Sierra Leone. The conduct of the whole body throughout the period

has been such as to make the disciplinary branch of the censor's duties exceedingly light. Hard work and careful living sums up the history of the great majority of these students. Consequently, they are, on the whole, successful in passing the ordinary examinations; and though the number that take honours is small, yet, if the honours taken by those students who have migrated to colleges be taken into account, the delegates feel that they have no ground for dissatisfaction on this important point. Since their statute was passed, in 1833, the delegates have entered 326 names on their books. Of these 247 matriculated as unattached students, and 79 (or just over 21 per cent of the whole) were received by migration. Of the 102 entries of this past year, 77 were by matriculation, 21 by migration, 4 replaced their names. The total number on the books of the delegacy at the end of the year is 171; of these 2 are Masters of Arts, 15 Bachelors of Arts, and 154 undergraduates. There were 142 undergraduate students in residence during the past term.

CAMBRIDGE.

Intelligence has reached Cambridge of the death of Professor Waymouth at Geneva, on Tuesday, from a sudden attack of fever. Mr. Samuel Waymouth was a Fellow of Queens', and graduated as Second Wrangler in 1869. In 1872 he was appointed to the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Durham, which becomes vacant by his death.

The temporary county college has been organised, and students are in residence. The college is intended to offer facilities for completing education with a University course at an earlier age and at a less cost than at the existing colleges, the members of the county college becoming members of the University as unattached students. It is also intended to offer facilities for those intending to adopt teaching as a profession. Mr. S. S. Allnutt, of St. John's, is the tutor of the college, of whom all particulars may be obtained.

The *Times* announces that the office of Junior Esquire Bedell in the University is about to become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Robert Kalley Miller, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's. Mr. Miller was First Smith's Prizeman in 1867; but, in consequence of illness during the examination, was not classed in the Mathematical Tripos, where he was expected to be Senior Wrangler. His mathematical reputation, and the fact of his obtaining the Smith's Prize, was rewarded by a Fellowship, and he has resided since 1867, being engaged in tuition at his college, where he also filled the office of Junior Bursar and Assistant Tutor. Upon the resignation of Mr. Besant, of St. John's, in 1869, he became a candidate for the office of Esquire Bedell, being then only a Bachelor of Arts, and was elected, after a close contest with Mr. Leeson, of Downing. The duties of the Esquire Bedells, who are now only two in number—there were formerly three—consist of attending on the Vice-Chancellor, whom they precede with their silver maces, upon all public occasions and ceremonies, to receive the Graces in the Senate, and to act as masters of the ceremonies at the Congregations. The Senior Esquire Bedell has a salary of £280 per annum, and the Junior £200. The electors are the members of the Senate, the Council of the Senate nominating the candidates.

The Wardenship of Queen's College, Birmingham, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. E. Espin, B.D., Chancellor of Chester, has been conferred upon the Rev. Harman Chaloner Ogle, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

The Head Mastership of the Stafford Grammar School is vacant by the preferment of the Rev. C. A. Bower to the vicarage of Wolferton, near Tenbury.

The Rev. D. Edwardes, M.A., late Mathematical Master of Hurstpierpoint, and Mr. A. Rowland Street, B.A., of Oriel, have been appointed assistant masters of St. Chad's, Denstone. Mr. Street was a First Class in Moderations and a Second in the Final School.

The Bishop of St. Asaph presided, on the 1st inst., at the distribution of prizes at the Ruthin Grammar School, and in the course of the proceedings it was announced that his Lordship had promised to give an annual divinity prize, in addition to the one which the Rev. G. Preston, Head Master, stated had just been established in honour of the founder. The speeches having been made, the Lord Lieutenant of the county said that there was every prospect of an additional endowment of £400 a year for the institution, which must be followed by a speedy increase to its buildings. There was a large attendance of visitors, and the proceedings were of a successful character.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The following award of prizes has been made:—

St. Thomas's Hospital.—Summer Session, 1872.—First-year students; Peck, college prize, £15; Sandford, college prize, £10; Porter, college prize, £5. Second-year student: Rossiter, college prize, £15. Physical Society's Prizes: Palmer, third-year prize; Crossman, second-year prize; Poynders, first-year prize.

University College.—Winter Session.—Surgery: Gold medal, Houghton; first silver, Whittle; second silver, Gould. Anatomy and Physiology: Gold medal, Hobson; first silver, Trafford; second silver, Davies. Anatomy: Senior Class, gold medal, Pepper; first silver, Jameson; second silver, Edwards. Junior Class: Silver medal, Rees. Chemistry: Gold medal, Jones; first silver, Todd; second silver, Ryley. Medicine: Gold medal, Farakh; first silver (equal), Harvey and Appleyard. Comparative Anatomy: Gold medal, Pepper. Practical Physiology: Gold medals (equal), George and Rogers; silver medals (equal), Davies and Trafford. Clinical Medicine: Fellowes medals: Gold, Crocker; first silver, Davis; second silver, Eales. Junior Class: Fellowes silver medal, Elliott.

London Hospital.—Clinical Medicine: £20 scholarship, Kershaw. Clinical Surgery, £20 scholarship, Watson; honorarium, £15, Lang. Clinical Obstetrics: £20 scholarship, Watson. Dressers' Prizes for Zeal, Efficiency, and Knowledge of Minor Surgery: £15 prizes, Collette, Chippingdale, and Brandum; £5 prizes, Price, Snell, and Needham. Baxter Scholarships: £30, Mears; £20, Fisher. Human Anatomy: £20 scholarship, Neylan. Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, £25 scholarship, Fox.

At Guy's Hospital the treasurer's gold medal for medicine has been awarded to Mr. H. Ashby, and the gold medal for surgery to Mr. F. T. Paul. Mr. D. H. Forty has carried off the first third-year student's prize, Mr. H. F. Lancaster the first second-year student's prize, and Mr. J. B. Waterhouse the principal first-year student's prize.

At Charing-cross Hospital the Llewellyn Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. G. Brown, the Goldney Scholarship to Mr. H. A. Wickers, and the gold medal to Mr. G. Brown.

The Broderip Scholarship, at the Middlesex Hospital, for the best examination at the bedside and in the post-mortem room has been adjudged to Mr. J. J. Kirby (first) and Mr. Arthur Tones (second).

The Dawlish railway station was burned to the ground yesterday week.



"THE CELEBRATION OF VICTORY."

FROM WERESCHAGIN'S PICTURES OF CENTRAL ASIA, EXHIBITED AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The account of sport on the various Scotch moors is even worse than we anticipated it would be last week. The long-talked of "twelfth" was very wet, and sixty brace was the largest number that fell to any single gun. In Perthshire many sportsmen had to make the melancholy return of "no effects;" and in Inverness the birds that were shot were terribly out of condition. Very small bags were the order of the day in Caithness-shire, Forfarshire, Elginshire, Mid-Lothian, and Dumfriesshire; while in Selkirkshire and Ayrshire birds were so scarce that few gentlemen even attempted to shoot. In some parts of Aberdeenshire fair sport was enjoyed, but in others the disease has made sad ravages. The weather was very unfavourable in Argyleshire, and most of the grouse killed proved to be in poor condition. Things were far more cheerful on the Yorkshire moors, as the weather was beautiful, and bags of fifteen and twenty brace were quite common. Many of the birds, and particularly the old ones, had suffered from the prevailing disease, but not to a sufficient extent to affect the sport very much.

The great pointer and setter grouse trials which took place at Bala last week attracted a very large attendance of shooting men. They took place on the moors belonging to Mr. Lloyd Price, who most generously sacrificed his shooting for the season. The Penllin Stakes, on the first day, fell to Mr. Macdonald, with his very clever pair, Ranger (setter) and Squire (pointer). On the Thursday the Puppy Stakes was divided between Mr. Statter's Dick and Mr. Lloyd Price's Ginx's Baby, both pointers; and the Rhiwlas Stakes, which brought the meeting to a close, went to Mr. Price's Belle, perhaps the most perfect pointer in England, who beat Mr. Macdonald's Ranger.

Some very fair racing took place last week at four or five different meetings. At Wolverhampton Sugarcane had great difficulty in beating the much-improved St. Patrick, and this close finish foreshadowed the run of ill-luck that was in store for "Mr. Fisher's" hitherto invincible team of two-year-olds. Chivalrous won two races very easily at Stockton, but he had nothing to beat; Napoleon III. cut up very badly in the Lambton Plate; and, though Lily Agnes had no trouble in conceding 12 lb. to Padoroshna, Sugarcane was easily beaten in attempting to give her 6 lb. more. The smart Speculum filly—Memoria and Mirror—both won their engagements, the former securing the Hardwicke Stakes, though Organist, who had a 9-lb. penalty, and got off rather badly, ran her pretty close. Egham may be passed over with the remark that Selsea Bill at length showed some of the form with which he has always been credited; and the Berkshire Cup was the most interesting event at Windsor. It furnished one more proof of the wretched quality of the Oaks field, for Oxford Mixture, who was clearly second best at Epsom, could make no fight with Trombone, though actually in receipt of 18 lb.

A heavy rain fell steadily during the whole of our journey to York, but ceased when we got there, and the afternoon on Knavesmire was very bright and enjoyable. The great event of the day was the appearance of Marie Stuart in the Yorkshire Oaks. She was naturally submitted to very severe criticism, and the opinions expressed were by no means favourable, as she is deficient in muscle, and has grown rather "up in the air" since Ascot. Of course she could not help winning from the moderate trio opposed to her; but Osborne had to use his spurs, and her tail whisked about in a very suspicious manner from the distance. Altogether, we fancy she had not too much in hand, and if the St. Leger goes to Russley it will be by the aid of Doncaster. Pantomime completely dissipated any ideas of Doncaster honours for Mendip by beating him cleverly over two miles, though the wretched Queen's Scholar was so close up that even the winner must be very moderate. The defeat of Atlantic by Tipster in the Convivial Stakes was a sad blow to backers, who freely laid 2 to 1 on Lord Falmouth's colt. We are always loth to impute any blame to a jockey; but in this instance we cannot help thinking that Morris was unprepared for Chalonier's desperate rush on Tipster, and that, had he made more use of Atlantic in the last hundred yards, the result would have been different. In the Prince of Wales's Stakes, Lily Agnes, who is undoubtedly the best two-year-old filly in training, won her third race "off the reel" with consummate ease. Unfortunately, she has no further engagements, or Mr. Snarry (Sir Tatton Sykes's stud groom) might almost ask his own price for her. Though a field of thirteen contested the Ebor Handicap, the majority of them were exceedingly moderate, and the result, as was indicated by the betting, proved a mere match between Louisa Victoria (6 st. 13 lb.) and Shannon (8 st. 5 lb.), the former winning easily by a length; and thus at last losing her maidenhood. She is own sister to Albert Victor, who won this same race last year with 27 lb. more on his back, and has previously run seven times without success, though on five of these occasions she finished second. Sir William Wallace had no trouble in securing a Biennial, as Sugarcane, who has had too much of it of late, is out of all form.

The Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta was commenced at Southsea on Monday last, when unusually valuable prizes were competed for. Her Majesty presented a magnificent cup, of the value of 100 gs., which was won by Prince Batthyany's Kriemhilda, which has lately carried all before her. The Pantomime won a £60 cup for schooners belonging to the R. A. Y. C., and a 50-guinea cup for cutters of forty tons or under fell to the Myosotis.

Cricketers seem to feel that they have not much more time this season, and are making the most of the few days that remain. Last week Gloucestershire defeated Yorkshire by five wickets. As might have been expected, the scoring was very heavy on both sides. Mr. E. M. Grace (64), Mr. T. G. Matthews (76), and Mr. G. F. Grace, not out (165), did most of the run-getting for the winners; while Smith (41 and 27), Emmett (104), and Lockwood (55 and 30) all batted well. It is noticeable that there was not a single professional in the Gloucestershire team nor one gentleman among their opponents. The return match between Yorks and Notts ended in a draw, the play being stopped by rain; the scoring was small on both sides. The Surrey team has wound up the county matches with a victory over Kent by 61 runs. Jupp batted as effectively as usual for 76 and 20, and Southerton's bowling and Mr. Game's fielding were remarkably good. G. Willis (60) was the top scorer for Kent, and his brother, W. Willis (39), also played well.

The swimming championship of England was contested in the Serpentine, on Monday morning, in the presence of an immense crowd. The competitors were the present champion (J. B. Johnson), Harry Parker, and Peter Johnson. The race (one mile) was won easily by J. B. Johnson, in 30 min. 8½ sec.

On Saturday last a bicycle-match between Surrey and Middlesex took place. The course was from London to Brighton and back, and each county had six representatives. Mr. Wood, of Middlesex, came in first, accomplishing the distance in eleven hours eight minutes; but Surrey won the cup, as her representatives were second, third, fourth, and fifth.

The Foresters had their annual fête at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, which was attended by 68,000 persons.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Dr. Kenealy, in finishing his analysis of the defendant's cross-examination yesterday week, expressed to the jury a hope that he had not been tedious and prolix. He could not, he said, close his eyes to the fact that a very strong case had been made out against his client, but he was equally convinced that the evidence he should bring forward would dispel every doubt as to the identity of the man. He then proceeded to comment on the Orton theory, which he believed had arisen chiefly from the maniacal act of the defendant in visiting Wapping. As an illustration how unsatisfactory Miss Loder's evidence had been, he averred that she had only said he was like Arthur Orton. Mr. Justice Lush interposed that she had sworn positively to him. The other Wapping witnesses were passed in review by the learned counsel, who thought it very remarkable that none of them had been in Arthur Orton's company more than half an hour.

The proceedings opened on Monday with a refreshing joke, one of the thousand-and-one correspondents of the Lord Chief Justice having suggested that the Claimant should allow himself to be interrogated under mesmerism. Dr. Kenealy "plodded his weary way" through the long calendar of Wapping witnesses, bestowing on each a passing compliment. Regarding most of them he assumed that it was hardly necessary to say much in disparagement of their evidence, its flimsy nature, if not its positive bias, was so palpable. When the Court adjourned he was dealing in a similar manner with the South American witnesses. The *Times* states that the Claimant's attorney has retired from the case, and on Monday the Claimant appeared in court without any attorney. It is stated, however, that another gentleman has been retained.

In summing up his observations on the Wapping witnesses, on Tuesday, Dr. Kenealy detected what he thought a striking coincidence in the evidence as to Arthur Orton's twitch of the eyes and Roger Tichborne's. He affirmed that this twitching had been a peculiarity of the Tichborne family, and also of the Doughtys. He himself had seen it half a dozen times in Lady Radcliffe while she was in the witness-box. On proceeding to M. Chabot's evidence, Dr. Kenealy was lamenting that his client had not money enough to employ a counter-expert, when the Lord Chief Justice said he understood that the Treasury were to pay the expenses of witnesses for the defence whom the Judges thought had been properly called. Mr. Gray, the solicitor to the Treasury, intimated his belief that there was such an intention.

Dr. Kenealy was occupied on Wednesday in endeavouring to prove that defendant's handwriting was a "revivification of the old French hand of Roger's boyhood." He produced a photograph, contending that it contained a "genuine Tichborne T," made with two strokes of the pen, while the "Orton T" was always made with one stroke. Mrs. M'Allister's book, "The Rivals," was put in to call the attention of the jury to a word in the inscription, which Dr. Kenealy said had been forged. This led to a close examination of the inscription by the Lord Chief Justice, who discovered distinct traces of "Arthur Orton" above the address. He inferred that Mrs. M'Allister, finding Orton's name there, had scratched it out.

On Thursday Dr. Kenealy concluded his speech, and called his first witness. The subject of handwriting was resumed; and, having dealt with the resemblances in the defendant's two written versions of the sealed packet to Roger's writing, Dr. Kenealy commented on the internal contradictions which the Lord Chief Justice had incidentally alluded to on a former occasion. With respect to the Castro pocket-book, he contended that the famous quotation from Miss Braddon's "Aurora Floyd," about a man with no money and plenty of brains, was a forgery. The address "Tichborne Hall" was undoubtedly written by the defendant, but "Surrey" was clearly another forgery. If the defendant were an impostor who studied the *Illustrated London News* at Wagga-Wagga about the family history it was not likely he would have made such a mistake. Having exhausted the question of handwriting, the learned counsel went to the internal evidence, and strove to show that there was a remarkable identity of thought, sentiment, grammar, phrase, and expression between the writings of Roger and the defendant. Dr. Kenealy, in concluding his speech, said that against all that had been proved and said he relied upon the maternal instinct, which was as eternal and all-subduing as the human heart and soul—the instinct which demonstrated to Lady Tichborne that this man was her son—a true and perfect instinct which they ought to respect, venerate, and act upon; and he called upon the jury, in the name of that divine instinct, to find, as he hoped they would, and by so doing delight the whole of England, and to say by their verdict that the defendant was Roger Charles Tichborne.—The first witness called was William Warrington, a sergeant in the Rifle Brigade, employed at Westminster in recruiting, who spoke as to the height (5 ft. 9 in.) of the defendant, whom he measured on July 15.

Mr. Baron Bramwell, the senior Judge on the Norfolk Circuit, has appointed Mr. C. G. Prowett to be a revising barrister on that circuit.

A power-loom weaver, named Bates, obtained a verdict for £300 against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, on Monday, for injuries received by him in a collision at Lowmoor. At the Liverpool Assizes on Wednesday, the widow of a Chorley collier who was killed by an accident on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway was awarded £1000 damages, and a publican named Banks, of Preston, got £200 for injuries sustained in a collision on the same line. At the Leeds Assizes, George Naylor recovered £210 damages against the same company for loss sustained by the death of his son, a teamster in a colliery, who was killed on a level crossing at Heckmondwike. At the Bristol Assizes, Miss Julia Evangelina Vyse, draper's assistant, recovered £500 damages for injuries sustained through having been knocked down by a train which was being shunted over a level crossing at the Bristol station of the Great Western.

The August session of the Central Criminal Court began on Monday. A youth of nineteen, named Harding, a clerk, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude by Mr. Commissioner Kerr, on Tuesday, for stealing cheques from his employer to the amount of about £300. On hearing the sentence, the wife, who was in court, fainted, and had to be carried out. The Goldsmiths' Company have failed to obtain a conviction against Edward Hill, the young man who was charged with the possession of a base ring having a forged imitation of the hall mark. The defence was that Hill had believed the ring to be genuine. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The trial of Austin Biron Bidwell, George Macdonnell, George Bidwell, and Henry Noyes, charged with forgeries on the Bank of England, whereby they defrauded that establishment of upwards of £100,000, is proceeding.

Arthur Baynes was fined 40s. at the Guildhall, yesterday week, for attempting to enter a train of the Metropolitan District Railway while in motion, £5 for assaulting the guard, £3 for damages done to the guard's coat, and £2 for costs.

Mr. George Billingsley, of Greenwich, was fined £20 at the Guildhall, yesterday week, for sending four cases of ship's rockets by the London and North-Western Railway without giving notice in writing to the company, and without marking them on the outside.

Mr. Younghusband Christian, who has for some time carried on business as a stockbroker at the Royal Exchange, London, was brought before Alderman Sir R. Carden, yesterday week, on a warrant which charged him with unlawfully misappropriating a cheque for £336 that had been intrusted to him by Mrs. M. A. Spooner, the widow of the late Professor Spooner, of the Royal Veterinary College, for the purchase of three Japanese bonds. Sir R. Carden remanded the prisoner, and refused an application made to admit him to bail.

M. Eugene Delessert (who was secretary to the late Emperor Napoleon III.) was robbed of his watch in the Strand on Friday se'night. He seized hold of the thief, who, before a constable came up, placed the watch in M. Delessert's coat pocket. The thief was brought up at Marlborough-street Police Court, on Saturday, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

A butcher residing in Cable-street, Whitechapel, was fined 50s. and costs on Tuesday, at the Thames Police Court, for using his cellar as a slaughter-house without a license.

William Bailey, late secretary to the Court Masons' Pride and Court Rose of Ifley, of the Ancient Order of Foresters, has been committed for trial at the Westminster Police Court on the charge of embezzling moneys belonging to the society.

For violently assaulting his wife, a man named Pollard has been sentenced to four months' hard labour, and at the expiration of this term he is to find sureties for good behaviour.

Amos Francis, who described himself as the house steward of the Paddington Infirmary, was fined £5 at Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, and committed for a month for an assault on a police constable.

Mrs. Fletcher, alias Mrs. Cox, is being prosecuted at Worship-street for making a false declaration on a marriage certificate. Her own account of the transaction is that Cox, her first husband, had proved "a bad lot," and after he had disappeared for seventeen years she married Fletcher under the name of Mary Lane. Cox brought an action against his successor for detaining his wife, and, the marriage certificate having been produced in court, the woman acknowledged the signature. She was charged with bigamy before the Westminster police magistrate, who had no jurisdiction, as the marriage had been celebrated at Hackney. A new charge was then laid against her at Worship-street of making a false entry in the certificate. She was remanded on bail.

At the Greenwich Police Court, on Wednesday, Miss Hannah Bruster was fined £10 and costs for neglecting to furnish a supply of water to the closets of a block of twenty-five houses in Hatchliffe-street, of which she is the owner.

Robert Hodson, lately cashier and salesman to Messrs. Thornely and Pownall, cotton-brokers, was sentenced, at the Liverpool Assizes, on Saturday, to ten years' penal servitude for forging the name of his employers to a cheque for £1000.

The last of the alleged personation cases at Gloucester, that of M'Coyle, has broken down. When it was called upon at the assizes, on Thursday week, the counsel for the prosecution stated that, after a careful examination of the evidence, he could not ask the jury to say that M'Coyle had acted with any guilty intention. By direction of the Judge, the jury at once found a verdict of "Not guilty."

Patrick Brannan was charged at the Dewsbury (West Riding) Police Court, on Monday, under the thirty-fourth rule of the Mines Regulation Act, with neglecting and refusing to extinguish his lamp, which was damaged, whilst in the Morley Main Colliery. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour. An explosion of firedamp occurred in this mine in October, 1872, by which thirty lives were lost.

A doctor and a farm servant from Udney were fined, the former £3 and the latter 30s., in the Aberdeen Sheriff's Court, on Monday, for the parts taken by them in a scene in their parish church on a recent Sunday. During service the ploughman attempted to enter the doctor's pew, and, meeting with resistance, clambered into it from the back. Here he was grappled with, and the congregation were for some time edified by the spectacle of a wrestling bout between the pair.

James Nicholas, one of the Dublin Court officials, pleaded guilty at Dublin, on Saturday, to two indictments of embezzlement from the Inland Revenue Office, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Three boys, charged with causing the death of a lamb, under peculiarly barbarous circumstances, were sentenced, on Monday, to several degrees of punishment, by Mr. Nicholson, at Highgate. The worst offender, a young savage named Woodcote, was sent to hard labour for three months; another had one month, and a third fourteen days.—The young woman who was found dead in a field at Ham, near Richmond, on Thursday week, has been identified as Hannah Browning, a housemaid at Burlington House School, Richmond. An inquest was held on Saturday evening, and the jury returned a verdict "that the deceased died from self-strangulation, inflicted while in a state of unsound mind."—Deciding that there was not sufficient evidence to convict, in the case of the Frenchwoman who has several times been examined on the charge of poisoning her baby at Rouen, Sir Thomas Henry on Saturday discharged the prisoner.—"Homicide by misadventure" was the verdict found by the Coroner's jury, after inquiry into the circumstances of the melancholy accident at Tolsworth Farm, by which Annie Sanders, a servant girl, lost her life through the inexperienced handling of a loaded gun, by a lad named Albert Evans.—A young farmer named Butt, at Arlingham, near Gloucester, whose attentions to Miss Phipps, the daughter of a neighbouring farmer, were not favourably received, shot her in the face, causing instantaneous death. It is believed that Butt has drowned himself.—James Connor, a boiler-maker, was on Monday found guilty of murder at Liverpool, he having stabbed one James Gaffney, who interfered to prevent the ill-treatment of a woman with whom Connor was quarrelling. Sentence of death was passed on the prisoner by Mr. Justice Brett.—Lawrence Smith, a blind man, was hanged at Cavan on Saturday morning for the murder of a man named Lynch, on July 3.—Edward Walsh, who murdered his wife on April 27 last, was hanged at Castlebar on Tuesday morning.

There are fifty-eight notices of motion on the order book of the House of Commons for next Session.

Commander John O'Reilly, Governor of the Naval Knights of Windsor, died, yesterday week, at his residence, Travers College, at the advanced age of eighty.

The first of Captain Hans Busk's life-ships is completed, and will be launched to-day (Saturday) at the Oak Bank building-yard, Southampton. Its name is to be the Peronelle.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

This ancient hostelry, though not the veritable tavern in which Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims were assembled 500 years ago, stands doubtless on the site of that tavern, which had been devoted to the entertainment of pilgrims from a very early date. The first foundation of this inn appears to be due to the Abbots of Hyde, who, at a time when the Bishops of Winchester had their palace near St. Saviour's Church, naturally fixed their town residence close by. Stowe, the historian of ancient London, tells us that in the Middle Ages the High-street of Southwark had "many fair inns for the receipt of travellers," and he enumerates "The Tabarde" among their signs. The land on which the old "Tabarde" stood was purchased by the Abbot of Hyde in A.D. 1307, and he built on it not only an hotel for himself and his brethren, but also an inn for the accommodation of the numerous pilgrims resorting to the shrine of "St. Thomas of Canterbury" from the south and west of England, just at the point where the roads from Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire met that which was known as the "Pilgrim's Way." There can be no doubt that by the end of the fourteenth century the Tabard was already one of the inns most frequented by "Canterbury pilgrims," or else Chaucer would scarcely have introduced it to us in that character. Stowe mentions the old "Tabarde" as still standing in A.D. 1598, and four years later we are told by one of Chaucer's editors that the inn and the abbot's house adjoining had been newly repaired and enlarged "for the receipt of many guests." Unfortunately, however, in 1676 the borough was the scene of a terrible conflagration, second only in its extent to that which had desolated the City proper ten years before. Some 600 houses had to be destroyed in order to arrest the progress of the flames, and as

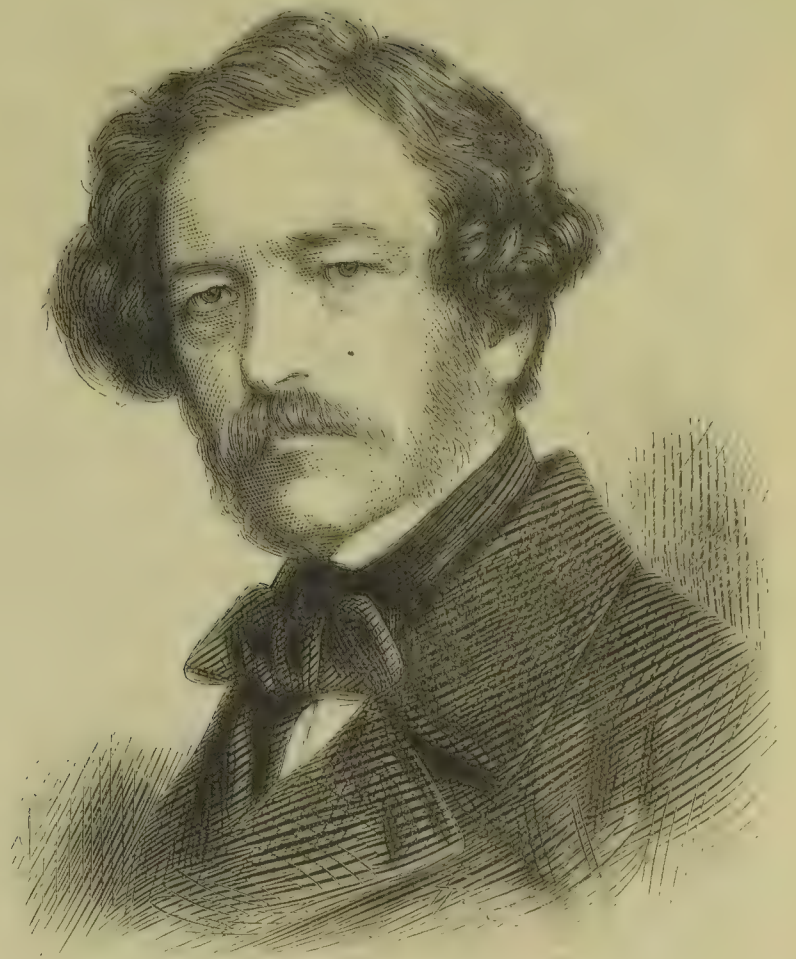


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the Tabard stood nearly in the centre of this area, and was mostly built of wood, there can be little doubt that the inn actually visited by Chaucer's pilgrims perished. It was, however, almost immediately rebuilt, and as nearly as possible on the same spot; and although, through the ignorance of the landlord or tenant, or both, it was for a time called, not the "Tabarde," but the "Talbot," there can be no doubt that the present inn, whose quaint old timber galleries and not less quaint old chambers are now destined to come to the hammer, is substantially the same inn and hostelry as

that commemorated by our great early poet. In Urry's edition of Chaucer, published in 1721, there is a view of the "Tabarde," or "Talbot," as it then stood, the yard apparently opening upon the street; and it is constantly mentioned in books of anecdote and biography in the last century as a place where carriers' waggons from the south of England put up, and to which visitors to London from the then busy southern counties resorted in great numbers. It may be added, in explanation of the sign itself, that, in the language of Stowe, a "tabard" is "a sort of jacket or sleeveless coat, whole before, but open

on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders; a stately garment of old time, commonly worn of noblemen and others, both at home and abroad in the wars, with their arms embroidered or otherwise depicted. . . . But now (he adds) these 'tabards' are worn only by the heralds, and be called their coats of arms in service." Our Oxford readers will remember that the name of this dress is, or was till very recently, kept in remembrance by the "Taberdars," as certain scholars or exhibitioners are termed at Queen's College in that University.



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"He shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young."

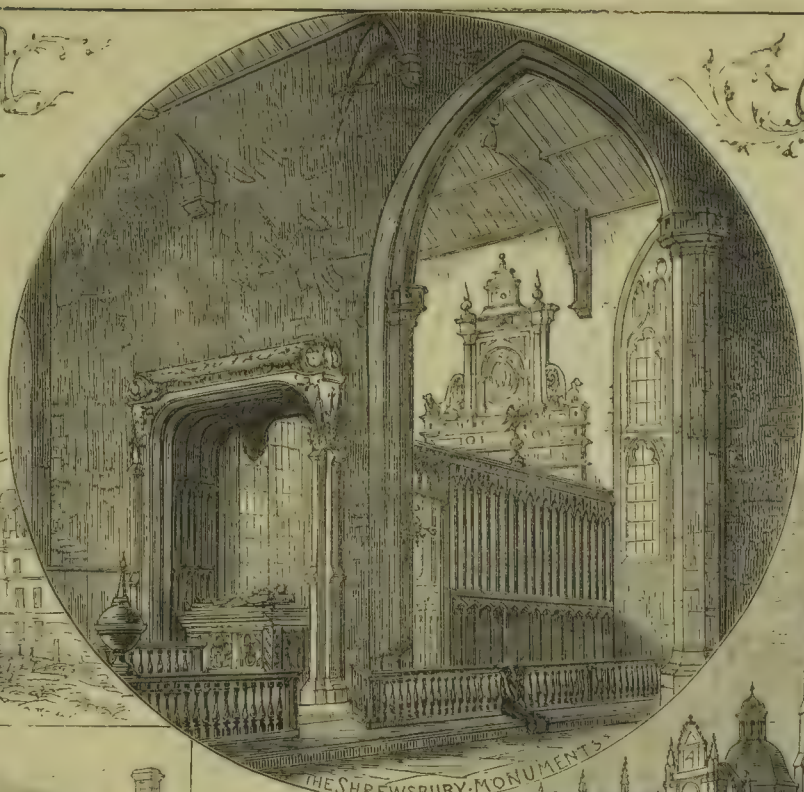
BY J. W. BOTTOMLEY.—FROM THE LATE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The British Archæological

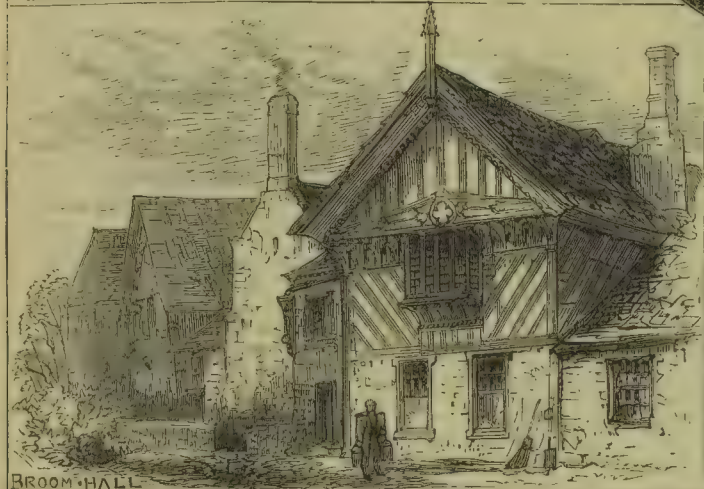
Association Sheffield 1873.



SHEFFIELD MANOR



THE SHREWSBURY MONUMENTS



BROOM HALL



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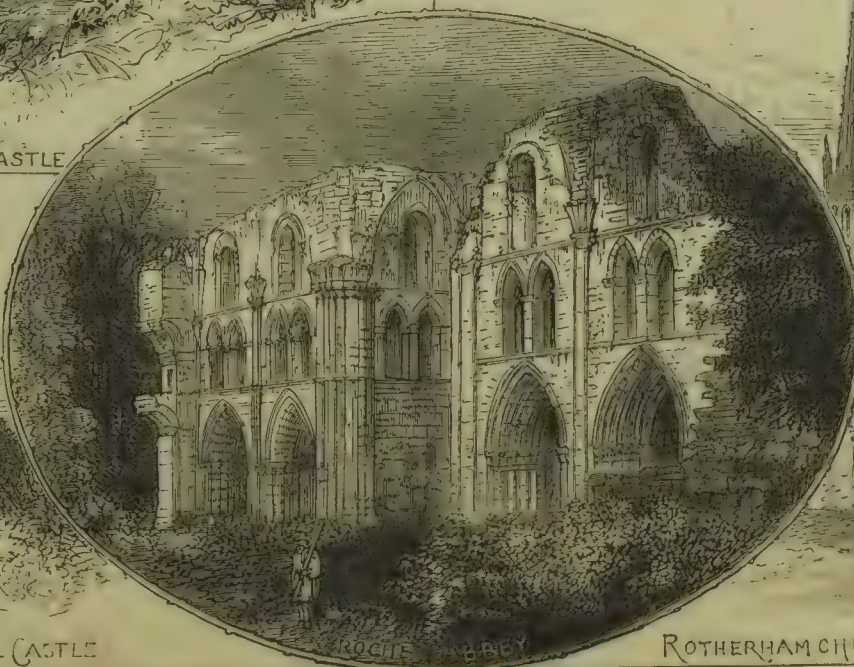
CONISBOROUGH CASTLE



BEAUCHIEF PRIORY



GATEWAY OF TICKHILL CASTLE



ROCHE ABBEY



ROTHERHAM CHURCH & BRIDGE CHAPEL

BY THE WAY.

The name of the Shah is almost forgotten in England, but notices of his movements in the Continent occasionally excite a languid interest in the minds of English readers, and remind us of the almost ludicrous curiosity we were all displaying a few weeks ago. Our French friends were good enough to see only the comic aspect of his reception here, but it now turns out that it was rather largely sought in France to turn his visit to Paris to good account. We read in the *Daily News* that the Persian Ambassador in the French capital found, on his return to his post, upwards of seven hundred letters from French persons asking for places in the Persian administration in the public works. Many of them wished to be tax-collectors, and flattered themselves that they should make good hands at screwing payments out of the Shah's unwilling subjects. Among the applicants were many ladies, and one, a doctor's wife, was especially desirous to be engaged to attend in the harem on interesting occasions. One strong-minded woman followed the Shah from place to place until her indomitable pertinacity obtained her an interview, when she explained that she had three sons of extraordinary merit, and that she wished the Shah to take them to Persia and open careers for them. Nor do the French stop at solicitation while the Shah is in Europe. So many people are going out to Persia, in order to claim his Majesty's patronage there, that the Ambassador has written to the journals warning everybody that such attempts will be quite useless, and that no aid will be given to enable travellers to return. Finally, he apprises all applicants that their letters have been destroyed. We may just as well note [all this, not in any non-cosmopolitan spirit, but because the French laughed at us a good deal for showing so much hospitality to a visitor who, at all events, had a larger interest for us than a possible giver away of good things to mendicants.

The abandonment of the defence by "the defendant's" solicitor was the Tichborne incident of Monday. But we shall notice only a lighter matter, which has nothing to do with the trial, and which may therefore legitimately be referred to. Among the scores of pleasing and instructive discussions which have arisen between Bench and Bar during the case, and which may hereafter advantageously be detached from it and published under the title of *Obiter*, has been a dialogue upon memory in woman. Dr. Kenealy alleged that the features of a man, and such like things, do not fix themselves so much on the minds of men as on those of women. The Lord Chief Justice could not say that such was the result of his experience. Dr. Kenealy insisted that women were best at recollecting mere externals. If a lady went to a ball she would describe every dress there. "Yes," said the Lord Chief Justice, "but there she is on her own ground." "If she goes to a dinner party," continued the advocate, "she will describe the china, the silver, and such like things." "Because," replied the Lord Chief Justice, ever ready with a good word for the gentler sex, "those are matters connected with domestic economy," and therefore, by inference, things most proper for woman's attention. Dr. Kenealy was silenced, but it was not his business to be convinced. We cannot understand how anybody but the jury and the defendant can consider this trial a bore. Never a week, seldom a day, passes without what Artemus Ward calls an "cpsy sode" of social interest. Here, for instance, is thrown out a subject which will afford very agreeable seaside debate, perhaps pleasant incrimination. Families will find harmless yet animated diversion in bringing Sir Alexander Cockburn's theory and Dr. Kenealy's into comparison, with anecdotes and illustrations flavoured by mild malice. And anybody who gives us anything to talk about during the season of silliness deserves the thanks of wisdom.

It is difficult to arrive at the exact facts of an Irish grievance, but Scotch grievances are usually stated with accuracy as well as acerbity. It appears, however, that a paragraph in regard to what the generous Scottish millionaire, Mr. Baird, has done in the blocking out way was incorrect. It is not "Old Alloway Kirk" that has been built out from the Ayr approach, but the Burns Monument itself, that on the Banks o' Doon. We are glad to hear that the offence is much slighter than we had supposed. To spoil the view of a fine old kirk is a crime, but to hide a modern monument is, generally speaking, the reverse of a crime, and in this case the merits of the monument are not so great as to throw into the shade the munificence of the church-exterminator. Whether consideration for the singular reverence in which a moral and religious nation holds a bard whose name is not exactly associated with morality and religion might not have reasonably induced Mr. Baird to choose another site for his church is a question to which we have small doubt that he can, if so minded, give an answer satisfactory to himself.

A lawsuit by a husband against his wife—the one an ex-King and the other an ex-Queen—is a new thing. We do not know that, since Theodore, King of Corsica, put his island into his bankruptcy schedule, Themis has had to deal with such august personages in regard to mere money questions. Don Francisco d'Assiz, husband of the ex-Queen of Spain, calls on a French law court to regulate Queen Isabella's expenditure. He complains, quite in the tone of an ordinary husband, that his wife is dreadfully extravagant and has thrown away half her income in follies and political freaks, and that unless she is restrained there will be nothing to pay the annuities to himself and the five children. His case is doubtless hard, and possibly all the harder that he can get no hearing until November, which interval would afford her Majesty (were she not so devout a Catholic as to be incapable of a bad action) an opportunity of avenging herself on conjugal impertinence by flinging away another million of francs or so on fireworks and priests, or in promoting the faction fights in Spain.

"Inauguration." The word is confessedly lumbering, but where is the substitute, in the case of the Holyhead breakwater? "Opening" the ceremony certainly is not, for the works are an extension of what has been open for years. There is no clerical ceremony, like "consecration." A Roman, performing the rite, might have said "ungo," but nothing of the sort was done by the Prince of Wales, and even if there had been any such process, we could hardly have called it "unction." We fail to see an equivalent for the long word. By-the-way, exactly one hundred years ago a Welsh mountain, not so very far from that which has been removed, not by faith, but by gunpowder, and cast into the sea, excited a good deal of interest in the Principality. This was Moelfamma (near Holywell, in Flintshire), which in 1773 cast out much combustible matter, and this occurred after a fall of snow so heavy as to bury cottages and cattle, and to cause many lives to be lost. There were earthquakes in that year in Jersey and Guernsey, and at Poole, in Dorsetshire; the River Pevor, in Gloucestershire, changed its course; a hurricane did great damage in Oxford; and—the Jesuits were expelled from the Pope's dominions for meddling with political matters, and the order was totally suppressed by bull. It was a sort of *annus mirabilis*.

Is it possible that, after all, our just indignation with the savage Modocs, and our satisfaction that the Americans are likely to extirpate them, there is a second side to the story,

and that what the Modocs have done has been brought about by both provocation and necessity? So says an American writer, Joaquim Miller; and though he is a poet, and not bound "to swear to the truth of a song," he makes his statement in prose, and with apparent truthfulness. If his history be correct, the Modocs have been brutally treated, not, of course, by the American nation, but by roughs and bullies, who began by murdering the Indians wholesale, and thereby establishing a vendetta the issues of which we have lately heard of. The white savages spared neither men, women, nor children, and the brown savages could not be expected to be more humane. Then, as regards their alleged departure from the district within which they had agreed to keep, we are informed that the limit was scanty, and it was physically impossible for them to derive food and pasturage from the locality. They strayed rather than starved. Of course we have no means of verifying this statement; but we ought to add that a well-known English traveller, who is a patient and an impartial observer, appears to be able to confirm it, and it is not impossible that, when the account is finally made up, the unfortunate Modoc Indians may be seen to have undergone the kind of justice which is so exceedingly "rough" as to have a strong family likeness to cruelty.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS AT SHEFFIELD.

The British Archaeological Association has this week held its thirtieth annual congress at Sheffield, under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, who is lord of the manor there, the ancient Saxon Manor of Hallam, sometimes called Hallamshire. The busy and thriving town of steel-blade manufacturers, now approaching the number of 200,000 inhabitants, has some claims to historic renown. It had once the aspect of a pleasantly-seated borough, amidst boldly striking scenery, where the small river Sheaf, coming down from the high moors or mountains of Derbyshire, joins the Don in company with three other streams, the Porter, the Loxley, and the Rivelin. This abundance of water-power, easily managed by dams, leaps, and tanks, was the means of setting in motion a number of wheels, grindstones, and forge-hammers, to shape the iron of the district into all sorts of edge-tools. But steam has come in aid of streams, and the quantity of coal now used in the Sheffield iron and steel works is more than half a million tons in each year. The air is defiled with blacker and thicker smoke than hangs over any other town; but the Worshipful Company of Cutlers, who got their charter from King James I., care little for the picturesque. This element of local interest, however, is not deficient in the neighbourhood, which has also many features of antiquarian value to show; and there is something worth seeing even in the town, besides the endless production of knives, and saws, and scissors.

The first place in Sheffield visited by the Archaeologists on Monday was the parish church of St. Peter. It is a rather stately building, with a lofty tower and crocketed spire above the intersecting of its crossing parts; the chancel is of Late Decorated, the nave of Perpendicular style; but restorations have done much, and all the windows are modern. The Shrewsbury Chapel, which was shown to the visitors by the Rev. Canon Sale, was built in the reign of Henry VIII. by the fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, who also built the Sheffield Manor House. His monument here is an altar-tomb, with effigies in alabaster of himself and his two Countesses, though, we understand, the last of those ladies, surviving her husband, was buried at Erith, in Kent. The Earl is in armour, with his grand mantle and George, as a Knight of the Garter. Against the south wall is placed a monument of the sixth Earl, who was the stern prison-keeper of Queen Mary of Scotland by our Queen Elizabeth's command. He, too, lies in armour, upon a rolled mattress; but his feet rest upon a dog of the "talbot" kind, in punning allusion to his family name. Others of these animals, at the sides of the tomb, support banners inscribed with heraldic designs.

The ruins of the ancient Manor House, which were next visited, are not far outside the town. Of Sheffield Castle, which stood a siege in the reign of Henry III., and which was two miles distant, no remnant can now be seen. Concerning the descent of this manor of Hallam or Sheffield, which was once the Saxon lordship of Earl Walthoef, beheaded in 1075 for a rising against William the Conqueror, much was said at the Archaeological Congress. It came by marriage to the Talbotts in 1406, and from the Talbotts, after two centuries, passed in like manner to the Howards, whence it belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. Cardinal Wolsey, after his fall in the King's favour, was the guest of the Earl of Shrewsbury in the Sheffield Manor House till a week before his death in the Abbey at Leicester. Mary Queen of Scots was confined two years at Sheffield, but mostly in the castle, though a letter from Gilbert Talbot, the Earl's son, proves that she was at least a few days in the Manor House. The castle, in the civil wars between Charles I. and the Parliament, was captured, and then ordered to be dismantled; it was in fact destroyed.

Broom Hall, the residence of Mr. R. N. Philipps, has preserved in its ancient gable a fine example of the old English timbered method of domestic architecture. It was inhabited, two hundred years ago, by Francis Jessop, one of the founders of the Royal Society, who here entertained the naturalist Ray, and other learned men of that age. The president and some other members of the British Archaeological Association were received by Mr. Philipps at Broom Hall, and inspected the old gable of the house, while its owner read them an interesting account of that fashion of building, which is more frequently to be seen in Cheshire.

The proceedings of Monday, which had begun with the presentation, in the Cutlers' Hall, of an address of welcome to the Association, by the Mayor and Corporation of Sheffield, ended with a banquet given to them in the same hall by the Duke of Norfolk. Speeches were made by his Grace, by Lord Houghton, and by the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Fairburn. In the course of the week, excursions have been made to Worksep Priory and Beauchief Priory, to Laughton-le-Morthen and Roche Abbey, to Rotherham, to some places beyond Huddersfield, to Conisborough and Doncaster, to Bradfield and Wharfedale Chase. Several of these are included among our illustrations.

Conisborough, or Coningsborough, Castle is known to the readers of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," as the abode of the rather stupid Saxon thane, Athelstane, who, indeed, appears there as a ghost when supposed to be dead, and disturbs the funeral rites in a very extraordinary manner. It is a massive round tower, occupying the whole summit of a wooded knoll, above the valley of the Don, but surrounded by a wall and fosse. The walls at the basement are 15 ft. thick; the entrance door, 14 ft. above ground, was formerly reached by a ladder, but there are now stone steps. A staircase in the wall leads up to each of the three stories, into which, and the dungeon below, the internal space is divided, being 22 ft. in diameter. Six projecting buttresses, which rise like turrets above the roof of the tower, complete this singular fortress of a mediæval Baron. Its general character resembles that of the towers and

"peels" in the Border country of Scotland, but that these are square instead of round, and without the flanking buttresses.

The Abbey de Bello Capite, or Beauchief, is situated in Derbyshire, up the valley of the Sheaf, four miles south of Sheffield. What remains of it is a magnificent old tower, and part of the church nave, which is still used for public worship. The west window is modern, but there are three beautiful archways of Norman date.

The town of Rotherham, seven miles east of Sheffield, is at the confluence of the Rother with the Don, which is navigable from this point to the Humber. Its church of All Saints was partly built by Thomas Scott, of Rotherham, Archbishop of York in the time of Henry VII., who founded a college here. It is one of the finest Perpendicular church buildings in the north of England; and the interior presents some very peculiar features, such as the shape of the pillars, a section of which has the form of an elongated lozenge instead of a cylinder. On the bridge over the Don at Rotherham is a little wayside chapel, 32 ft. by 14 ft., lately used as a lock-up cell for police purposes.

Eight miles beyond Rotherham, in the Earl of Scarborough's park of Sandbeck, are the ruins of a Cistercian abbey, the offshoot of Fountains Abbey at Ripon. Roche Abbey took its name from the rock, a limestone cliff, on which a hermit found the miraculous figure of a crucifix engraved by no human hand or tool. The quarries of this place are much used by Yorkshire churchbuilders. Of the old abbey yet remains the main gateway, with part of the chancel and transepts.

Tickhill, on the border of Nottinghamshire, is a small town with a fine old church and with a fragment of the castle, built, soon after the Conquest, by Roger de Busli, who got the lordship of Hallam after the defeat of Walthoef. The structure was probably like that of Conisborough, but the gateway tower alone remains. Tickhill, with Nottingham, held out for King John after the return of Richard Cœur de Lion from his Austrian captivity. It was taken and demolished in the civil wars of the Commonwealth.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

Lord Ebury, presiding, yesterday week, at a meeting of the Cottage Garden Horticultural Society at Rickmansworth, discussed the question of wages with reference to the allegation that high wages lead to drunkenness and crime. He said, considering the high price of provisions and fuel, he thought it was high time wages should be increased; but he wished that the increase could have been got without such violent agitation and invective, which had caused so much ill-will between class and class. He wished also that he could say that it was unaccompanied with intemperance; but so long as humanity remained what it was we should never get any considerable amount of good without a considerable admixture of evil. He was inclined to think, as time went on and labourers became accustomed to the higher wages, that they would learn to appreciate these advantages and use them to a better purpose than intemperance. The navy was the highest paid of unskilled labourers, and when railways first began to be made there were considerable complaints of their conduct; but since then he could not only give his own, but the testimony of every police director in the kingdom, that there was not a better behaved class to be found than the English navy.

So seriously have the intermittent disputes between the Welsh colliers and their employers as to the application of the Mines Regulation Act affected the local coal trade that the output is said to have declined to about a third of its normal quantity. The masters have conceded point after point—among others the Imperial ton as the standard of measure—yet the men still discover new grievances. It is hoped, however, that the last of them will soon be disposed of.

A conference of miners' delegates, representing 30,000 South Lancashire colliers, concluded its sitting at Wigan on Saturday last. The subject under discussion was the weighing clause of the Mines Regulation Act; and resolutions were passed insisting that the Act should be carried out, protesting against exemptions and extensions of time, and pledging the meeting to use every legitimate means to establish the system of payment legalised by the Act.

A great trades demonstration was held at Blackburn last Saturday afternoon. Upwards of a thousand journeymen and apprentices formed in procession, accompanied by ten bands of music, and walked through the principal streets of the town to the Corporation Park. Councillor Crossley presided. A resolution moved by Mr. W. Billington condemned the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Master and Servants Act, and the laws of conspiracy as assigning other than civil remedies. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Banks and carried unanimously. A second one pledged trades unionists to support the Parliamentary candidates who favoured the first resolution.

An extensive strike has occurred in the lace trade at Nottingham. The lacemakers have hitherto been paid during "alterations"—that is, while preparing the machinery for new patterns of lace—at the rate of 3s. 4d. per day. They now demand 5s. per day, and to this the masters will not accede.

The reports furnished to the union committees of the building trades indicate that the advance to ninepence an hour has been very generally conceded. Both the carpenters and the masons passed resolutions for placing on strike pay all who had been refused the advance. The sequel of the movement is likely to be a demand from the labourers for an additional halfpenny an hour—viz., 6d., instead of 5½d.

The rules of the "National Federation of Employers"—which, it is said, has been called into existence by the operations of workmen's trade unions, to which it is intended to be a corresponding organisation—have been published.

An Irish agricultural labourers' union was formed, yesterday week, at Kanturk, in the county of Cork.

In a trade circular issued by a firm of colliers at Cardiff, it is stated, as a reason for a diminished output at the collieries, that quite one half of the colliers are enjoying themselves at the seaside, or assisting in harvesting operations.

Mr. Lowe, as Home Secretary, has declined to rescind a sentence of six months' imprisonment upon two trade-union carpenters who were convicted of intimidation. He declares that he cannot re-hear a case which has been pronounced upon by a Judge and jury.

Northamptonshire is being rewarded for its efforts to find a home supply of coal. It is announced that a seam two feet thick has been discovered at Wellingborough.

The exhibition of leather-work held in Northampton has proved a complete success. The 2000 exhibits are chosen from the districts, and not only illustrate the uses to which leather can be put, but the machines employed. Besides shoes, boots, gloves, saddlery, portmanteaus, and bookbinding, there are specimens of leather frames, card-cases, and brackets. Some old English leather bottles, a South American lasso, a Kafir shield, and one of rhinoceros hide taken from Magdala, and two Ashantee bridles excite general interest.

FINE ARTS.

The triennial exhibition of the Antwerp Salon (in rotation with the exhibitions at Brussels and Ghent) is now open. The collection contains 1256 items, but is reported to be far inferior to that at Brussels last year—which we reviewed. A large proportion of the leading Belgian painters either abstain from contributing or send comparatively unimportant examples. The two most remarkable works in the exhibition are said to be Mr. Alma Tadema's "Claudius Saluted Emperor," which was exhibited at our Royal Academy last year, and "La Mère du Messie," by M. C. Verlat, now Director of the Weimar Academy. The latter is a large triptych, containing the Virgin and Child in the central compartment and the figures of the four Evangelists in the two leaves. The work is intended, we believe, to be a votive offering to the cathedral of Antwerp, in memory of the artist's mother. M. Verlat is one of the most versatile painters of Europe, but is best known, probably, by his animal pictures, often of humorous character. The religious subjects, which he occasionally treats, are, however, always distinguished by reverential sentiment and fine technical qualities. Our readers may remember a Madonna by this artist which we engraved from the International Exhibition of 1871.

One of the most remarkable instances of rapid rise in the price of a work by a contemporary, or nearly contemporary, artist is that recorded of the "Marino Faliero" of Eugene Delacroix. This picture the artist in vain sought to sell for 1000*fr.* Ten years after its completion, however, it was sold for 12,000*fr.*, and, after passing through two or three hands, was ultimately bought by Sir Richard Wallace for 80,000*fr.*—i.e., eighty times the price at first asked.

Mr. John M. Wilson is exhibiting his collection of pictures, which, like that of Sir Richard Wallace, equals in importance some public galleries, at the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire of Brussels, for the benefit of the poor of the town. Mr. Wilson bears the entire expense of the exhibition, and has published a catalogue of the collection containing fifty-five admirable engravings of the principal pictures. Of the 500 copies of the catalogue 400 will be sold at 20*fr.* each for the benefit of the Brussels poor. The collection is composed mainly of works of the Flemish, Dutch, and English schools. Among the last are examples of Bonington, Constable, Morland, Mulready, Opie, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Turner, Wilson, and Crome. Mr. Wilson is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Wilson, who may be said to have introduced cotton manufactures into the Low Countries. After the Revolution of 1830 he followed his Royal patron into Holland, where he established probably the most important commercial house in that country, its relations with Java in particular being extraordinarily extensive.

The third Autumn Exhibition of Pictures held under the auspices of the Liverpool Corporation will be opened to the public on Monday, Sept. 1.

Some important frescoes, attributed to Agnolo Gaddi, the Florentine painter of the fourteenth century, have been discovered in an ancient apartment adjoining the Villa Demidoff at San Donato. They formed part, with others which have long since disappeared, of a series of decorations of the monastery of San Donato, in Polverosa, one of the most ancient and most celebrated monasteries of Italy.

A bust of the late F. D. Maurice by Mr. Woolner has been placed in Westminster Abbey, in the chapel of St. John the Baptist; and a marble statue of the late Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, by Woolner, has been placed in the ante-chapel of the college, close to that of the late Lord Macaulay.

The receipts from the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy amounted to between fifteen and sixteen thousand pounds. The Archbishop of York has been elected honorary chaplain to the Royal Academy, in place of the late Bishop of Winchester.

The painter Anastasi, for whom a subscription producing 120,000*fr.* had been made among artists, owing to his having become blind, has made over to the Academy of the Beaux Arts the reversion of 100,000*fr.*, the interest of which he reserves to himself during his life, for "the foundation of a pension or annual assistance in favour of French painters or sculptors, or those who may be assimilated to Frenchmen in misfortune."

A reduced study or replica of the "Marriage of Henri IV.," one of the subjects of the Marie de Medicis series of pictures in the Louvre, has been sold to a Dutch amateur for £508*6s.*

Mr. Thomas Heaphy, of late years a member of the Society of British Artists, died lately, aged sixty. For many years he exhibited at the Royal Academy and elsewhere, his subjects being principally of the class of historical genre. Mr. Heaphy also employed his pen with considerable ability as an art-critic. His most successful literary work, published a few years back, was a story of modern spiritualism, entitled "Mr. H.'s Own Narrative."—We have also to announce the death, after a long and painful illness, at the age of forty-three, of Mr. E. Crawford, a genre painter, some of whose pleasantly-conceived and conscientiously-elaborated works have become popular through the medium of photography. The painter's widow is an artist who largely and deservedly shared her husband's reputation.—We have further to announce the death, at the age of thirty-seven, of Mr. Joseph Shephard Wyon, of the family of medallists of that name, who have taken the place of the Pistrucci in this country. The deceased artist held the appointment of chief engraver of her Majesty's seals.

A new Townhall built at Bradford at an expenditure of £100,000 is to be opened on Sept. 9, with the revival of what may remember as the "Bishop Blaize Festival," an imposing procession of local trades, last celebrated in the town some forty years ago. A public meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held on Monday, and it was resolved to observe the day as a general holiday.

Mr. Gladstone, the *Observer* understands, has been advised on high legal authority that his assumption of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer does not vacate his seat at Greenwich. Under these circumstances, no notification of his acceptance of the office will be made to the Speaker, and therefore, even supposing, which there is absolutely no reason to believe, that the Speaker should hold a contrary opinion to that of the authorities consulted, no action can be taken or writ issued till after the meeting of Parliament.

An Admiralty circular gives the details of Mr. Goschen's latest reform in the Navy. As a beginning towards the establishment of a special staff for navigating and piloting duties, it is proposed to appoint five lieutenants under four years' standing, and twenty sub-lieutenants. Candidates are to be selected by examination, in preparing for which facilities will be provided at Portsmouth and elsewhere. Lieutenants thus appointed will have to go through a short course of gunnery. All officers holding navigating appointments will receive an addition to the pay of their rank, and will be retained on the executive list.

MUSIC.

M. RIVIERE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.

These concerts commenced brilliantly, at Covent Garden Theatre, on Saturday last, when the programme comprised the overtures to "Masaniello" and "La Gazza Ladra," various pieces of dance music; a selection from "Babil and Bijou," including the celebrated "Spring Chorus," by the original choir of boys; and vocal solos by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Blanche Cole, Madame Demeric-Lablache, Mr. George Perren, and Signor Foli. A full and efficient orchestra has been engaged, consisting of one hundred skilled instrumentalists, and these are reinforced, in some of the pieces, by the band of the Royal Artillery. A chorus of fifty voices is also an important feature in the arrangements. The solo instrumentalists on the opening night were the well-known pianist, Madame Carreno-Sauret, who gave an effective performance of Liszt's "Rigoletto" fantasia; M. Sauret, who executed with much brilliancy a violin fantasia by Wieniawski; and Mr. Levy, the eminent performer on the cornet, who was cordially received on his first appearance since his recent return to England. M. Rivière conducted.

The decorations of the theatre, specially prepared for these concerts, are very elaborate and tasteful, giving an appearance of an Oriental interior, and including fountains and fountains. The decorative artists are Messrs. Dayes and Caney.

The crowded attendance and the successful performances of Saturday give promise of a highly favourable season for M. Rivière's new series of concerts.

The specialties of this week were a Mendelssohn selection, on Wednesday evening, conducted by Mr. Barnby; and "The Messiah," on Friday, conducted by Mr. William Carter. Tonight (Saturday) Miss Rose Hersee is to make her first appearance since her return from a successful tour in America.

THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

The autumn season of the Oxford-street theatre began on Saturday, under the conduct of Mr. James Guiver, whose long experience of theatrical management well qualifies him for the task he has undertaken. The class of entertainment intended is indicated by the selection of Lord Byron's mysterious tragedy of "Manfred" for the leading performance. That drama the illustrious author never purposed for the stage, and thought that he had so constructed it that its representation would be impossible. One might have concluded, indeed, that its theme, as well as its mode of treatment, would have excluded it from the boards. The beauty, however, of the poetry and the dramatic power of two or three scenes have secured the attention of a select public, for which it would seem that Mr. Guiver is willing to cater. "Manfred," as of course our readers are aware, has been previously performed. It was first introduced to the stage by Mr. Alfred Bunn in 1834, and the embodiment of its singular hero was intrusted to Mr. Denvil, an actor of some talent, but not generally appreciated. He so far succeeded that the drama was travestied for the Strand, and the scenery was so good that it added much to the reputation of the Messrs. Grieve. Ten years ago, Mr. Chatterton reproduced the play at Drury Lane, with all the appliances of the national theatre, and supported by the acting of Mr. Phelps. On the present occasion, the scenery, which is excellent, has been supplied by Messrs. W. Telbin and W. L. Telbin, and also by Mr. F. Fenton, assisted by Mr. Emden. The title rôle has been undertaken by Mr. Charles Dillon, under whose direction the general action of the drama has been arranged. We had expected much from this gentleman's performance, nor have we been disappointed; it is, in fact, the best rendering of the character we have yet been favoured with. Mr. Charles Dillon enters into the character with spirit, and throws into it an amount of passion, feeling, and emotion, which his predecessors appear not to have considered indispensable. They seem to have thought the work was a poem to be declaimed, not a drama to be acted. Mr. Dillon has thought otherwise, and is careful to bring out the dramatic qualities of the scenes, in which he has succeeded beyond our expectation. Not that he is altogether perfect either; for, in describing to the Witch of the Alps the misfortunes of his love, he gave without any emphasis, "Not with my hand, but heart," a confession which should have been wrung from him with a cry of agony, and not merely catalogued as a common matter. One of the most difficult parts in the play is also the most brief, that of the phantom of Astarte. Miss Cowper deserves praise for her pose and her pathos—the evident feeling and the rhythmical expression of a few words, which contain a world of import. The situation itself is one of the most sublime, and may take rank with anything in Dante. The important part of the Chamois Hunter was admirably well supported by Mr. William Rignold, and Mr. Palmer made an excellent Abbot of St. Maurice. Mr. Alfred Honey was suitably comic in Herman, and Mr. Brunton, in the aged retainer Manuel, was appropriately characteristic. Mr. Egan looked grand as Arimanes; and among the young ladies who represented the various influences Miss Russell and Miss Alice Phillips distinguished themselves as Hesperal Ariel, Spirits of the Stars and of Ether; as also did Miss Baldwin as the Witch of the Alps. Among the scenery we may name as most worthy of attention the studio and Gothic gallery in Manfred's castle, painted by Mr. F. Fenton; the precipice and glaciers near the summit of the Jungfrau, painted by Mr. Telbin; as also the Steinbach Waterfall by the same artist. To Mr. Fenton we are likewise indebted for the chalet of the chamois-hunter and Alpine pass and the snow-capped summit of the Jungfrau. The last scene is by Mr. Emden—namely, the turret studio, where the conflict between the Evil and Good supernaturalists, which takes place at Manfred's death, is very suggestively managed. Mr. Dillon was called more than once before the curtain.

GAITEY.

The fun so prominent in the French comedy "Tricoche et Cacolet" appears to have recommended that piece to Mr. Hollingshead as a medium for the profitable employment of the talents of Mr. Toole and Mr. Brough. Accordingly, it has been produced under the title of "Bibb and Tucker," in a well-intended version, which presents the original in so emasculated a state that it must needs disappoint the expectant playgoer. Miss E. Farren and the two distinguished comedians above named worked hard to restore to the English text the life of the French, and even resorted to artificial expedients for the extorting of effects; but, though they succeeded in ensuring a certain amount of sympathy and merriment, the result was not eminently satisfactory. Bibb and Tucker are to be accepted as two inquiry agents, one of whom, Bibb (Mr. Toole), has disguised himself as a street-arab, and interviewed a Mr. Tobin (Mr. Soutar), whose wife has an intrigue with Sir Rupert Tasker (Mr. Maclean). Tucker, on the other hand (Mr. Brough), disguised as an organ-grinder, makes the acquaintance of Mrs. Tobin (Miss E. Farren), offering her assistance. Mrs. Tobin, by means of Sir Rupert, secures a safe journey to her aunt at Berlin. Bibb pursues the fugitives, with the view of

restoring his wife to Tobin; and Tucker provides the runaways with the livery of a footman and lady's maid, and also with service in the house of Signora Vibrato (Miss E. Duncan). Both Bibb and Tucker assume a variety of disguises to counteract each other's designs; ultimately, too, the Signora is arrested for Mrs. Tobin, and the confusion arrives at a climax. Nothing remains but that the agents should effect a compromise and promote a reconciliation. Showering their handbills among the audience, they bring the sport to an abrupt end, and the curtain down upon a piece of effective action. Thus concludes a piece which aims at more than it attains, yet is not without attractive points.

At the Haymarket Mr. J. S. Clarke will make his first appearance next Saturday, under the management of Messrs. Walter Joyce and W. R. Field, who have taken the theatre for an autumn season, with every prospect of achieving a great success. The experiment has our good wishes.

HOLYHEAD NEW HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

The completion of the breakwater, and formal opening of the new harbour of refuge, formed by twenty-five years' labour at Holyhead, the well-known port for Dublin steam-packets on the coast of Anglesey, was celebrated last Tuesday with a ceremonial performance and festivity, in which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh bore the most conspicuous parts. We have, on former occasions, given illustrations and some account of the progress of this great and useful work in our Journal; and now present a general view of the harbour and breakwater, looking over it towards the shore of Anglesey, the foreground, part of the Holyhead island or peninsula, being separated from Anglesey by a wide inlet of the sea. There is a connecting piece of sandbank, three quarters of a mile long, some portions of which are overflowed at high tide, but this lies out of sight, far to the right hand of our view. The steam-packet harbour and pier, familiar to the traveller between England and Ireland, are seen in that direction. In the middle of the view is the capacious new harbour, with the breakwater extending part of the width across the bay, and having a length of a mile and a half, but with two considerable bends. A number of colliers and other small vessels lie under its shelter, while two or three ships of war are anchored in deeper water near the end of the wall. The Devastation and other large ironclads are lying outside, in the open roadstead. The original plan comprised a north breakwater of 5360 ft. in length from the coast line, and an east breakwater 2000 ft. in length, the two inclosing between them an area of 267 acres of available water space, with a packet pier 1500 ft. long. As the works proceeded it was found that the harbour would be too small even for purposes of refuge, and it was therefore determined to extend the northern breakwater to 7860 ft., and thus shelter an additional roadstead of 400 acres of deep water. The breakwater is terminated by a head on which is erected a lighthouse. The foundation of the work is a great rubble mound of stone, 400 ft. wide at the base, and nowhere less than 250 ft. in width at low-water level. It contains altogether about 7,000,000 tons of stone. The rubble mound having been consolidated by the action of the sea, the superstructure is a solid central wall of massive masonry, built of stone from the Holyhead mountain quarries. Many of the stones are of great size, some weighing upwards of fifteen tons, and the work is set in lias lime mortar. The wall was built as near as possible to the inner edge of the stone deposit, the foundations being at the level of low water. It is carried to a height of 38 ft. 9 in., and upon it is a handsome promenade, surmounted on the sea side by a massive parapet. At a lower level, 27 ft. above low water, there is on the harbour side of the central wall a terrace or quay 40 ft. wide, formed by an inner wall. The head at the end of the breakwater is a massive structure of ashlar masonry, 150 ft. long and 50 ft. wide; and the foundations rest upon the rubble mound, at a level varying from 20 ft. to 23 ft. below low water.

The late Mr. J. M. Rendel superintended the work personally as engineer-in-chief, from the commencement, in December, 1847, until his death, in 1856, when Mr. John Hawkshaw succeeded him. Mr. G. C. Dobson has been the resident engineer, and the contractors Messrs. J. and C. Rigby. The harbour master is Vice-Admiral Schomberg.

The squadron of ironclads, which arrived on Saturday, consisted of the Agincourt, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Hornby, the Hercules, the Sultan, the Northumberland, and the Devastation. These were preceded by the despatch-boats Lively and Vivid and six training-brigs. Public maritime authorities were represented by Sir Frederick Arrow, Deputy Master, and some of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, in their steam-yacht Galatea; the Commissioners of Northern Lights, in the steam-yacht Argus; and the Commissioners of Irish Lights, in the steam-yacht Princess Alexandra. The Victoria and Albert, Captain Prince Leiningen, arrived from Osborne very early on Tuesday morning. Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, landed from the Victoria and Albert at noon. They were received by Mr. W. O. Stanley, M.P., High Sheriff of the county, the Lord Lieutenant, and the Chairman of the Holyhead Local Board, with Mr. Chichester Fortescue, President of the Board of Trade. After the presentation of loyal addresses from the local authorities, the Princes were conveyed, in a train of small waggons, prettily decorated, and drawn by a locomotive, along the railroad to the head of the breakwater. Here they ascended a dais, under a canopy of flags, where Mr. Chichester Fortescue read a statement of the design and completion of the work, and the Prince of Wales declared the harbour of refuge to be opened. A royal salute was fired by the ships. The visitors afterwards inspected the lighthouse, and were entertained at Penrhos by Mr. Stanley. We shall give further illustrations next week.

From the official railway returns for 1872, it appears that the capital sunk in railways increased 16 millions since 1871.

Saturday being the first anniversary of the existence of the Brighton Aquarium, about sixty gentlemen dined together in celebration of the event—Mr. G. Soames in the chair.

Dr. Austin, surgeon, of Reigate, and secretary of the Surrey Archaeological Society, was found dead in the South Park at Reigate yesterday week, death having arisen from a fit.

The 15th of August, on which day last year the alarming riots in Belfast broke out, has this year passed over quietly in that town and in the north of Ireland generally, the Catholics refraining from making any demonstration.

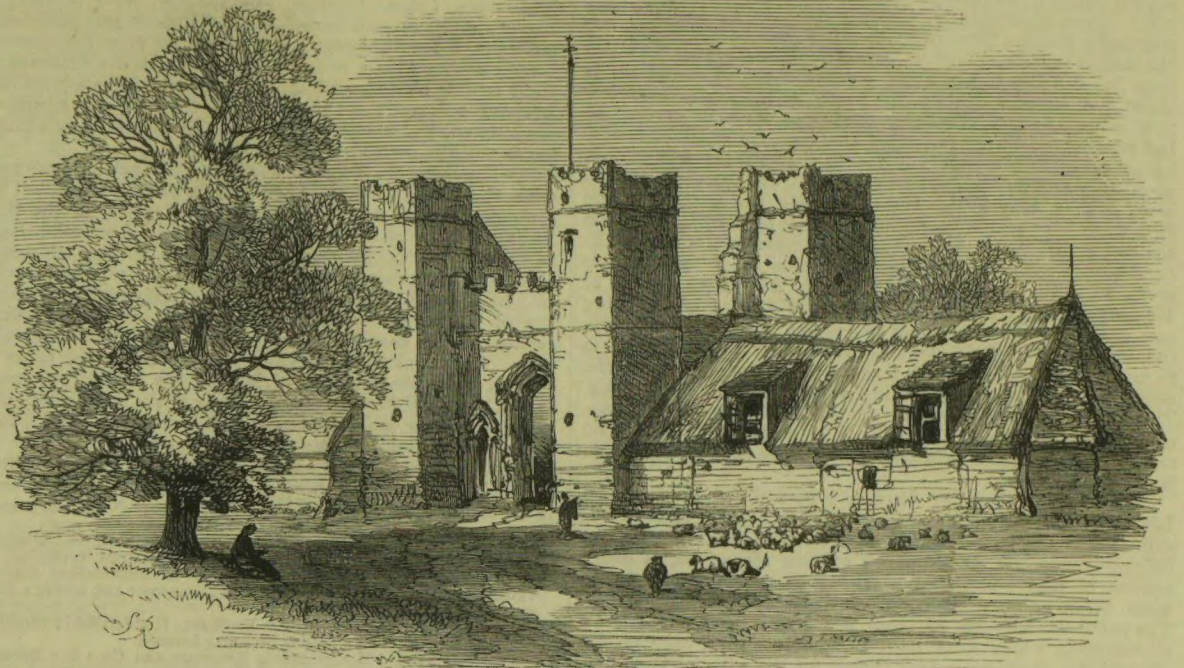
Mr. Arthur Loxley, of Norcott Court, Herts, writes to say that Mrs. Elizabeth Leatherland, of the age of 110 years, reaped two sheaves of wheat on Thursday week, in a field belonging to Mr. John Mead, of Tring, Herts.—On the 19th inst. Mrs. Hannah Penney died at King's Lynn, at the age of 102 years. Up to the time of her last illness, only some days since, she showed much vivacity, but she was very deaf and nearly blind.



Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

THE ISLE OF THANET.

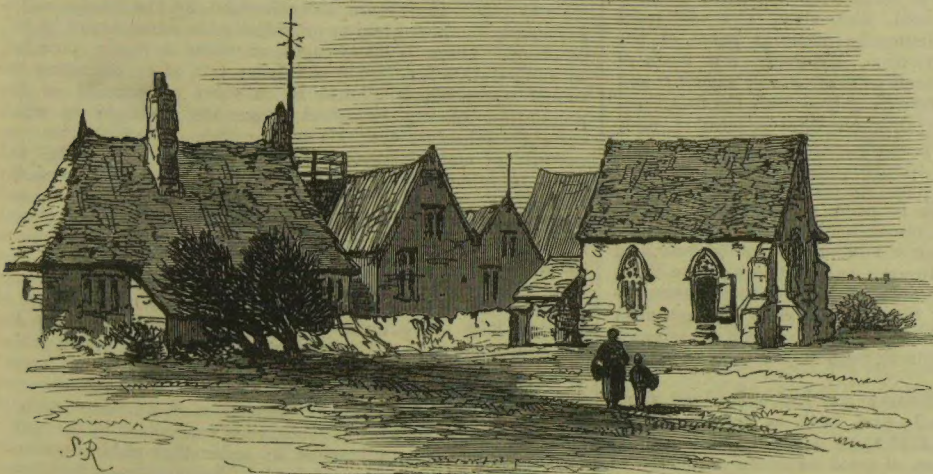
That corner of Kent which terminates with the North Foreland, the most easterly point of England in these southern counties, was once as truly an island as Anglesey or the Isle of Wight. It was completely divided from the English mainland by a navigable arm of the sea, from Richborough, near Sandwich, to Reculvers, near Herne Bay. Richborough is a corruption of the Latin name Rutupia, and Reculvers of Regulbium, which were the two Roman forts built to guard the shortest and safest passage for Roman galleys sailing from the coast of Gaul to Roman London. This inner course would evade the dangers of the Goodwin Sands; but a fabulous tradition declares that the sands, which are ten miles long and two broad, and dry at low tide, were formed long afterwards in the Norman reign of William Rufus. As well say, with the old familiar joke, that they were caused by Tenterden steeple! The great barrier-bank, situated from seven to three miles off shore, which protects shipping anchored in the Downs, except when there is a southerly gale, is a cruel enemy to catch vessels rounding either the North or the South Foreland with a gale from the west; and whole fleets have been swallowed by its vast capacity of mischief. Opposite the Goodwin Sands, between Deal and Ramsgate, the coast recedes to form Pegwell Bay, with a wide tract of low and flat land, unlike the lofty cliffs of the two Forelands at each side of this broad level. The sea in Pegwell Bay spread formerly more inland, so that Sandwich, now two miles from the waves, in Saxon times was the most renowned of English seaports. It was at Ebbe's Fleet, the present name of a farm in Minster Marsh, that the Saxons themselves, led by Hengist and Horsa, are said to have landed and engaged in the service of the British King



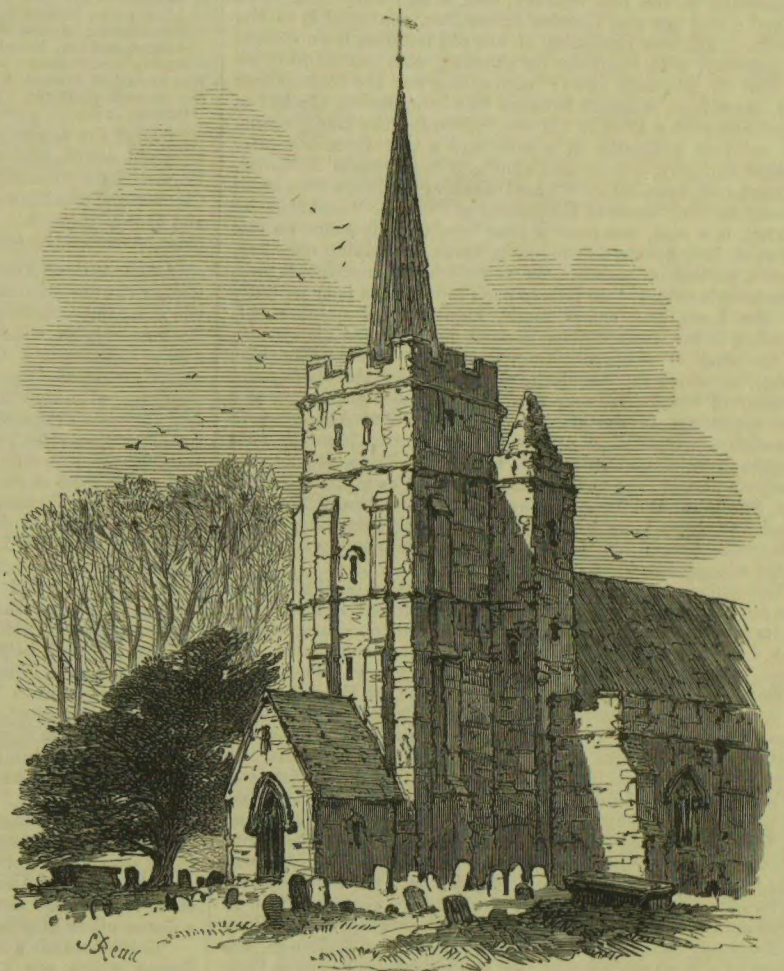
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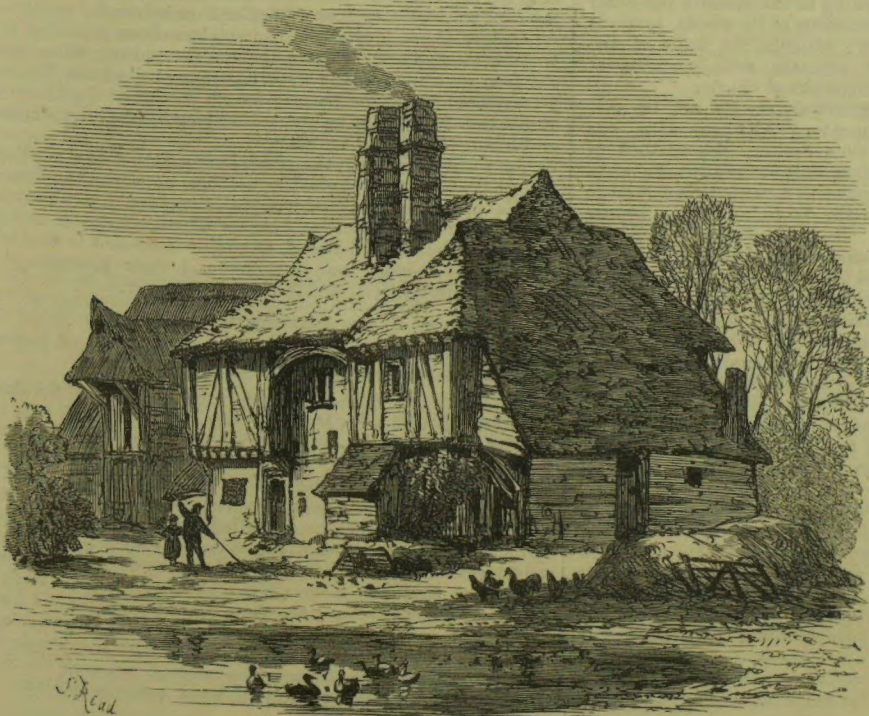
CLIFFS NEAR MARGATE



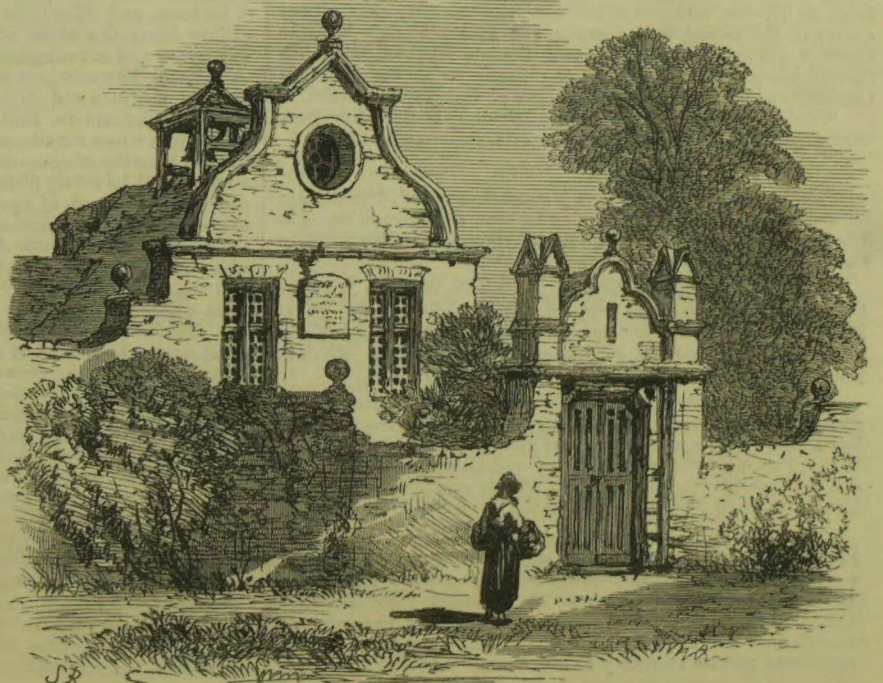
SALMESTON GRANGE, MARGATE.



MINSTER CHURCH.



FARMHOUSE.



MICHAEL YOAKLEY'S HOSPITAL, MARGATE.

Vortigern, whose passion for the fair Rowena cost Britons their national independence. But that is a mythical romance which was sufficiently dealt with in one of our Christmas Numbers, by a "mongrel ballad-monger," who versified the quaint old story. It was certainly at Ebbe's Fleet that St. Augustine landed, in 597, to convert the heathen Saxons. The small river Stour, now quietly winding its way to the sea, has replaced a channel three furlongs broad, and having depth for the largest vessels of ancient voyagers. The distance overland from Pegwell Bay to the north coast of Kent at Reculvers is about nine miles, which was the length of the navigable strait, now reduced to several petty watercourses, streams, or ditches, but represented by a river called the Wansum at an early historical period. Hence it will appear that Thanet was indeed an island; and its ancient name of Tanet was derived from the word *tene*, a beacon-fire, because it was the custom of the Britons to light such a beacon-fire, in case of warlike peril, on the cliff of the North Foreland. It is eleven miles in length, from east to west, and from seven to nine miles broad, from north to south. It contains the two flourishing towns of Margate and Ramsgate, with Broadstairs and several growing and improving villages, likely to become towns. The staple industry of the entire district, in these towns and villages, is to provide accommodation and amusement for Londoners who come to enjoy the sea-bathing and to breathe the sea-air. These luxuries of nature, and remedies for town-bred disease or debility, can nowhere be found of better quality, and no marine watering-place that deserves the title is more accessible from London.

We are not about to describe a perambulation of all the Isle of Thanet. Visitors to Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs, with the adjacent new collections of villas, hotels, and lodging-houses, are so numerous at this season, as in many seasons of past years, that it cannot be requisite to tell the world fresh news of those ordinary places of popular resort. The particular subjects of these few leaves from our Artist's sketch-book, which have been engraved to fill a page of our Journal this week, are rather chosen for the sake of their picturesque singularity, or their antiquarian interest. There is Daundelyon, the ancient mansion of a knightly family, French or Flemish, called Dent de Lion from some feat of warlike prowess, who lived here in the reign of Henry IV. It passed from the Daundelyons to the Petits of Shalmesford, whose descendants, in the last century, sold it to Henry Fox, Lord Holland; and his son, Charles James Fox, conveyed it to the Powells. All now remaining of the old building is an embattled gateway, with loopholes for shooting, constructed of brick and flint in alternate rows; above this are the Daundelyon arms, three lions rampant between two bars, and on the left is a demi-lion with a label in his mouth bearing the family name. This relic of antiquity is a mile and a half from Margate. Another curiosity, within half a mile, is the Drapers' Hospital, or Almshouse, founded by Michael Yoakley in 1709, with a small adjacent meeting-house of the Society of Friends. Good Michael Yoakley, it is said, was once a poor boy, tending swine on this very spot, but, having prospered in trade, and dying childless, he left a portion of his store, as we read in the inscription on a white marble tablet, "to relieve such industrious poor as truly fear the Lord, and are of meek, humble, and quiet spirit, according to his word." The present inmates are all women, and the place is commonly known as "Drapers." Salmestone Grange, of which the remaining old parts, once the chapel and infirmary of monks, are now used as a barn and granary, was a rural appendage of the great monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury. Several old farm-houses in the hamlets near Margate have a quaintness of aspect likely to attract the stranger's notice. The very names, too, such as Quex, Muthrix, Acol, Shallows, and Twenties, seem to remind him of Tudor or even Plantagenet times and characters, long before the pier was built or the Assembly Rooms and Tivoli Gardens were opened for the entertainment of London visitors.

The village of Minster, which has a station on the railway between Ramsgate and Canterbury, was formerly a seaport, but its creek or river has long since dwindled to an insignificant ditch. It is surrounded by green meadows, corn-fields, and copses, affording the most agreeable rural scenery. There was a famous monastic foundation, of Saxon date, at Minster, being the nunnery established in 670 by the Princess Dompneva, whose two brothers were killed by Egbert, King of Kent, because their birthright to the crown was better than his. A vision of supernatural terror having roused the conscience of the King, he begged the pious Dompneva to intercede for him. She promised him forgiveness, upon condition of his granting her, for this St. Mary's Convent, as much ground as a hind could run over. When the fleet animal was started, a base attempt was made to stop her course by one Thunor, but the earth opened and swallowed him up, so that the nunnery got an estate of 10,000 acres; and Dompneva was its first abbess, succeeded by her daughter, St. Mildred, who was followed by Eadburga, the builder of a more stately pile. All the seventy nuns, with their abbess, were slain, in 1011, by the ferocious Danes, when the convent was utterly destroyed; but its site and endowments were afterwards possessed by the monks of St. Augustine. These monks erected the church dedicated to St. Mary, which is a handsome building—the nave Norman, the chancel and transept Early English, with eighteen collegiate stalls in the chancel. It contains two large altar-tombs of black marble, richly decorated with fantastic sculpture; also the tomb of Edila de Thorne, stripped of its brass, and the bible-pew, where a copy of the sacred book was chained to the desk. Minster Court, a squire's mansion adjoining the churchyard, was once the residence of those who held the manor under the monks of Canterbury, the corporate landowners of this fertile district.

We shall, perhaps, return to the Isle of Thanet, and we may then give sketches of Reculvers and of Richborough Castle.

The Wesleyan Conference at Newcastle concluded its sittings on Thursday week, after resolving to send a courteous reply to Lord Shaftesbury's appeal for aid in suppressing Ritualism in the Church of England.

At the half-yearly meeting of the South-Western Railway Company a resolution was adopted, with one dissentient, "that 2000 gs. be presented to Captain Mangles, in testimony of the proprietors' appreciation of his services during the eighteen years he presided over the affairs of the company."

It has been decided to hold the autumnal congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Cardiff on Sept. 23 and three following days. During the visit excursions will be made to the Dowlais Ironworks, Raglan and Caerphilly Castle, and other places of interest in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The Marquis of Bute has signified his intention to be present.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton and the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton have been appointed assistant private secretaries to Mr. Gladstone at the Treasury. Sir Bruce Seton will be private secretary to Lord Aberdare as President of the Council. Mr. Frederick Clay will retain his post as private secretary of the patronage secretary of the Treasury. Sir Robert Sidney Mitford has been appointed private secretary to Mr. Lowe.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 18.

On Saturday last the Municipality of Vienna gave, in connection with the Exhibition, a fête in the Town Park, to which Archdukes Louis, Charles, and Rainer were invited, and also the Austrian and foreign Commissioners and jurymen, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the chief State officials. Bürgermeister Felder received the guests at the Curhaus from eight to nine o'clock, and at the latter hour the arrival of the Archdukes completed the company. The park was brilliantly illuminated, and music was played alternately by two military bands and the orchestra of Herr Strauss.

To-day being the Emperor's birthday, the prizes in connection with the "World's Exhibition" have been distributed. The ceremony, which was a brief one, took place in the Winter Riding School of the Imperial Palace. Archduke Rainer, as President of the Exhibition Committee, read an address, and presented to Archduke Charles Louis, the Emperor's brother, who had been deputed to act for his Majesty on the occasion, a list of the awards made by the juries. Archduke Charles replied with a few words authorising the publication of the lists. Baron Schwartz then read out the names of those who had received the diploma of honour, the highest distinction. One of the exhibitors returned thanks in the name of all, giving three cheers for the Emperor. The band played the Austrian National Anthem, and the ceremony was over.

The following British exhibitors have received diplomas of honour:—

In the Mining Department: The Geological Survey Office, Calcutta; Mr. Alderman Cotton, of London, for his Scandinavian iron ores. In the Agricultural Department: Messrs. Fowler and Co., London; J. and F. Howard, Bedford; Ransomes, Sims, and Head, Ipswich. In the Food Products Department: The Acclimatisation Society of Victoria; Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company; and Liebig's Extract of Meat Company. In Textile Fabrics: Messrs. Brock Brothers, Huddersfield; Christy and Co., London; Horrocks, Miller, and Co., London. In the Metal Trade: Messrs. Henry Bessemer and Co.; the Broughton Copper Company, Manchester; Messrs. Brown and Co., and Cammel and Co., of Sheffield; Elkington, of Birmingham; and the Landore Siemens Steel Company. In Furniture: Messrs. Jackson and Graham, London. In Glass, China, and Stone Ware: Messrs. Minton and Co., Stoke-on-Trent; the Worcester Porcelain Company. In the Paper Trade: Messrs. Cowan and Sons, of Penicuik, Scotland. In Decorative Art: Mr. Owen Jones, of London. In Machinery: Messrs. Galloway and Sons, Belfast; Galloway and Sons, Manchester; Lawson and Sons, Leeds; Platt Brothers, Oldham; Sharp, Stewart, and Co., Manchester. Scientific Instruments: V. Kullberg, London. War Material: Messrs. Armstrong, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Educational Matters: The South Kensington Museum; Dr. Leitner, Lahore, India.

Out of the entire number of exhibitors only sixteen have obtained double diplomas of honour, and of these three fall to English firms—namely, Messrs. Fowler and Co., Leeds; Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln; and Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and Head, Ipswich. In education Germany takes the highest prize, America the second.

Of our various Australasian colonies none appears to such advantage at the Vienna Exhibition as Victoria, which offers alike the most important, interesting, and varied display. The New Zealand exhibit, which was recently described, is highly creditable to the colonists. Queensland, however, sends next to nothing, and New South Wales contents itself with exhibiting merely some tins of preserved provisions. Victoria sends, for the most part, raw materials and products; and, indeed, it could scarcely be otherwise—the youth, scanty population, and comparative isolation of the different settlements not allowing it as yet to make any great show in the way of manufactures. The staple products of Victoria are wheat and wool, but intelligent colonists maintain that its minerals will prove far greater sources of wealth in times to come than any kind of agricultural produce—iron ores, coal, lead, slate, and auriferous quartz being found in abundance in different parts of the colony. Up to the present time, however, the reefs of auriferous quartz alone have been worked to any extent; and an idea of their importance may be gained from the fact that, according to the latest returns, they are 2881 in number, and, with the auriferous alluvial grounds, extend over 900 square miles, the estimated value of the two being upwards of eight millions and a half sterling. The Melbourne Mining Department, which exhibits models of some of the most famous nuggets found in the Victoria mines, such as the "Welcome" and "Lady Barkly," has a case of mineralogical and geological specimens, including lead, antimony, and coal; while the Ilfracombe Iron Company sends samples of iron ores and manufactured iron; the Hope Mining Company, pyrites and granite; and the Rose of Denmark Gold Mining Company contributes slabs of slate and auriferous quartz, such as is displayed by half a dozen other associations.

Exhibitors of wool from different parts of the colony show fleeces which are exceptionally fine, both as regards weight and quality. It is estimated that there are nearly ten million sheep in Victoria, the amount of wool exported annually to Europe being nearly 76,500,000 lb. Both Victoria and South Australia send specimens of wheat and flour, those exhibited by the latter being unquestionably the finer of the two; but in either case the grain is remarkable for its size, and the flour for its excessive whiteness. Following in the wake of the other colonies, Victoria also exhibits specimens of its woods, sections of its trees, and collections of ferns; while on the walls of the gallery hang the skins of native animals, with portraits of aborigines and ethnological and geographical charts.

Among, however, its most important exhibits are its collections of wines and preserved meats. Although wine was made in Victoria in 1851, and even earlier, the history of Australian wines may be said to date only from 1860, for until then no wine the produce of the colony was regarded as a beverage which could be safely placed upon the table, save with proper caution and no end of apologies. To-day, however, thanks to the efforts of the more enterprising colonists, Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia can boast of wines as fine as many produced in the principal wine-growing European States, and the samples sent to Vienna have received the highest possible commendation from the international wine jury, which has distributed medals of merit and progress with a liberal hand among the different exhibitors, and awarded a diploma of honour to the wine-growers of Victoria. The same may be said with regard to preserved meats, against which so much prejudice formerly existed among the English working classes, although, if one may judge from the amount imported into Great Britain last year—17,500 tons against four tons in 1866—that prejudice seems now to be wellnigh dissipated. Several samples of these meats—comprising beef, mutton, lamb, hares, rabbits, tongues, &c.—were tasted by the food jury at a luncheon given for the purpose, and were, without exception, pronounced to be excellent.

The Victorian display is completed by a series of photographs of the colony, consisting principally of views of public buildings and stylish private residences. The charming coloured photographs from Queensland, contributed by Mr. Daintree, the Crown agent, are far more interesting, and bring

vividly before one's eyes the picturesque scenery of the colony. With their undoubted fidelity to nature, they give one a marvellous insight into the character of the country and of the life which is led there. Here are the solitary stockman's hut bordering the great bush, with its tracts of dense and almost impenetrable scrub, and the long silent plains and sedgy marshes near the margins of the Murray and the Murrumbidgee rivers, where the cattle over which he has guard graze in vast flocks. Then there are the straggling stations of the wealthy squatters, with their wool sheds, huts, and paddocks, behind which spread immense plains, deep forests, and boundless swamps, which become converted into lakes when the creeks are swollen by the winter rains. The gold-fields, too, and their rough-looking inhabitants, find a place in the series, together with many of the smaller towns, none of which look particularly inviting. Queensland has little of interest to show beyond these photographs, if I except some very fine Cotswold and merino fleeces and a collection of specimens of her timber. The exhibits of South Australia comprise some excellent wines from the Auldana and other vineyards; various specimens of wheat and flour, to which I have already referred; and several stuffed kangaroos, which create considerable interest among the juvenile visitors to our colonial display.

In the courtyard to the left of the colonial gallery stands the pavilion where the principal British exhibits in connection with the art of war are displayed. Sir William Armstrong makes, perhaps, the most important show, this comprising several breech and muzzle loading guns, such as the Gatling and the Palliser, Moncrieff gun-carriages, and electrical torpedoes. The Henry Rifled Barrel Company sends steel barrels for the Gatling gun, such as have been adopted by the British War Department; and Major Leveson exhibits several military appliances and equipments. Dr. Mayo contributes a sling apparatus, in form of a cart for transporting severely wounded men, intended chiefly for use between field hospitals and railways, and the chief advantage of which is that it reduces the number of men and amount of material required for field hospital service. Another pavilion of far less pretentious appearance, which may be entered from the British section of the nave, rises in the courtyard between the British and Brazilian transverse galleries. Here objects of a very varied character are to be found, ranging from sewing-machines and nuts and bolts to surgical instruments, photographs, and examples of chromolithography.

SCHOOL BOARDS.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at an education meeting at Hawarden, said that he preferred voluntary to compulsory education. School boards were doing a vast deal of good, but where four fifths of the education was provided he did not see why they should go to the expense of a board to supply the remaining fifth.

By a return which has been published of the parishes and places where the question of establishing a school board or not has been contested, it appears that in 465 places resolutions for the establishment of a school board were passed, and in 113 places they were negatived. A poll was demanded in 117 cases. In forty-two of those cases where the resolutions in favour of a school board were adopted the vote was confirmed by a poll; in twenty-four cases it was reversed. In forty-four cases where the proposal to establish a school board was negatived the vote was confirmed by the poll, and in seven cases it was reversed.

The Liverpool School Board held an adjourned meeting, on Tuesday, to decide upon the manner in which they should meet a deficiency of school accommodation for 10,496 children. On the previous day the sub-committee on school accommodation presented a report showing that the number of children in Liverpool between the ages of three and thirteen was 94,868, and that, after deducting from this number 2070 for boys and girls and 2570 for infants, as authorised by the Education Department, the board had to provide for the education of 74,597 children. There is at present, or there is being provided, accommodation for 72,518 children; but, after deducting the school space which cannot be utilised on account of the population having migrated from the districts in which certain schools are situated, the sub-committee reported a net deficiency for 876 boys, 1020 girls, and 8600 infants: total, 10,496. They therefore proposed the immediate erection of schools for 1470 boys, 1470 girls, and 2460 infants: total, 5400; and recommended that present schools should be rearranged, so that they would be able to accommodate a larger number of infants. No estimate of cost was embodied in the report, but it was stated by the chairman of the board that the proposed outlay, added to the cost of schools now being built by the board, would bring up the expenditure to about £200,000. An amendment was submitted proposing to postpone the further consideration of the matter for six months, on the ground that there were 21,522 vacant places in existing schools, irrespective of accommodation of 8000 or 10,000 children in schools not recognised by the board; and the debate was adjourned in order that public opinion on the matter might be ascertained. The discussion terminated on Tuesday in the adoption of the report of the sub-committee by a majority of 10 to 5.

It is not expected that there will be any contest for the City division of the London School Board, as we understand the four present members will offer themselves for re-election.

Orders of her Majesty in Council have been published in the *Gazette* sanctioning by-laws for the compulsory attendance of children at school, made with the approval of the Education Department under the seventy-fourth section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, by the school boards of Chigwell (Essex) and Thornton (near Bradford).

In accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting for the promotion of technical education, at which the Prince of Wales presided, the Goldsmiths' Company has forwarded a donation of £20, and the Skinners' Company one of £10 10s., to the London School Board, to enable the board to send school children to inspect manufactures and their processes at the London International Exhibition of this year.

The Lords of the Admiralty made their annual inspection of Sheerness on Tuesday.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the barque Princess of Wales in Dundalk Bay, on July 2, has been held, and the Court is of opinion that the vessel was lost by the default of the master, Mr. John Finlayson, who they considered had been guilty of the grossest incompetency and negligence, not only in navigating the vessel, but after she got ashore. They therefore cancelled his certificate. The inquiry into the loss of the barque Anna Francis, of Carnarvon, was concluded at Cardiff on Monday, the Court coming to the conclusion that the master (Griffith Jones) had not made sufficient exertions to save the ship, and they suspended his certificate for two years. The Mersey Dock Board, having inquired into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Dunmail, a new iron clipper, was resolved to cancel the license of the pilot, who was, they considered, entirely to blame.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR RALPH HOWARD, BART.

Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., J.P. and D.L., of Bushy Park, in the county of Wicklow, late Colonel of the Wicklow Militia, died on the 15th inst. He was born in 1801, the elder son of the Hon. Hugh Howard, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. Robert Bligh, Dean of Elphin, and was grandson of Ralph, first Viscount Wicklow, and Alice, Countess of Wicklow, his wife, daughter and heiress of William Forward, Esq., M.P., of Castle Forward, in the county of Donegal. Having succeeded to a considerable estate in the county of Wicklow, he represented that county in Parliament for twenty-three years, from 1829 to 1852, and was at one time its High Sheriff. In 1838 he was created a Baronet. Sir Ralph married, July, 1837, Charlotte Anne, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James John Fraser, Bart., daughter of Daniel Craufurd, Esq., and niece of the gallant Peninsular General, Robert Craufurd, who fell at Ciudad Rodrigo. Sir Ralph had no issue, and the baronetcy consequently becomes extinct.

SIR J. D. H. HAY, BART.

Sir James Douglas Hamilton Hay, sixth Baronet, of Alderston, in Berwickshire, died, on the 30th ult., at Ottawa, Dominion of Canada. He was born Dec. 28, 1800, the elder son of Sir Thomas Hay, fifth Baronet, who inherited the baronetcy as heir male at the decease, in 1825, of his kinsman, Sir Henry Hay Macdowal, fourth Baronet. Sir James's mother, Anna, daughter of Sheffield Howard, Esq., of New York, claimed to be of a younger branch of the house of Norfolk. Early in life Sir James held a commission in the 36th Regiment. He married, in 1819, Jane, second daughter of William Sanderson, Esq., of Springbank, and in 1833 succeeded his father in the old family title, which now devolves on his eldest son, Sir Hector Maclean Hay, seventh Baronet, born in 1821, and married, in 1852, to Anne Charlotte, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, H.E.C.S., and daughter of Dr. White.

LADY TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

The Right Hon. Maria Margareta, Baroness Talbot de Malahide, died, on the 9th inst., after a long illness, at Malahide Castle, near Dublin. Her Ladyship was youngest daughter and coheir of the late Patrick Murray, Esq., of Simprim, in the county of Forfar, and was married, Aug. 9, 1842, to James, Lord Talbot de Malahide, late president of the Royal Irish Academy, one of the most esteemed and distinguished of the resident nobility of Ireland. The old castle of Malahide, at which Lady Talbot died, is full of historic associations, and has been in the possession of this line of the Talbots since the time of King John. Lady Talbot leaves surviving issue, three sons and two daughters.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The German Navy List for 1873 has been published. It shows the composition of the force as it existed on July 1.

The corps of navy officers consists of one vice-admiral, three rear-admirals, two officers having the position of rear-admirals, fourteen captains, thirty captains of corvettes, fifty-seven captain-lieutenants, one hundred lieutenants, eighty sub-lieutenants (among them Prince Heinrich, second son of the Crown Prince), one hundred sea-cadets, fifty-six cadets.

The sea battalion (composed of six companies) numbers one major, six captains, six lieutenants, nineteen sub-lieutenants, and attached to it one colonel and one lieutenant-colonel.

The sea artillery division (composed of three companies) numbers one major, three captains, three lieutenants, seven sub-lieutenants, and attached to it one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, and one captain.

The naval medical service is performed by one general surgeon, four superior staff surgeons, fifteen staff surgeons, twenty-six assistant surgeons, two sub-surgeons, and nine surgeons attached to the navy.

Among the eight ironclad frigates are counted the two (Kaiser and Deutschland) which are being constructed in England. Then come the corvette Hansa, two ironclad transports, one ship of the line, thirteen corvettes, four avisos, one yacht, two gun-boats of the Albatross class, seven gun-boats of the first and ten of the second class, and two transport-steamers. Two frigates and three brigs are enumerated as sailing-vessels, and ten steamers and eight sailing-vessels as doing harbour service.

There are now in the home waters, four corvettes and one cannon-boat, commanded, as evolution squadron, by Rear-Admiral Henk, one ship of the line, four cannon-boats, two avisos, two brigs, and two transport-steamers.

The Mediterranean squadron, under Captain Werner, comprises the frigate Friedrich Karl, the corvette Elizabeth, and the gun-boat Delphin.

The corvette Nympe, commanded by Captain von Blanc, is stationed in Eastern Asia, and the gun-boat Albatross, commanded by Captain-Lieutenant Stenzel, in South America. The frigate Niobe, under Capt. MacClean, has gone to Madeira.

Two iron gun-boats which Messrs. Laird Brothers have built for the Government were launched last week. The boats are of the Scourge type, and carry each one 18-ton gun.

The park at the west end of Newcastle was opened to the public on Monday. It has been purchased, at a cost of £25,000, by Joseph Cowen, jun., and four other members of the Town Council; but it is expected that the place will ultimately be taken off their hands by the Corporation. It was originally known as the Elswick Hall estate, and had to be purchased to save it from being turned into building ground.

A painful case of adverse fortune has come to light in the police court at Birkenhead. A person found sleeping in a field and charged with vagrancy was discovered, on inquiry, to be an ex-Rector. His own account of himself was that he had held various appointments in the Church, and at one time possessed a considerable sum of money. Having lost this in mining speculations, he went abroad for a time. On his return to England he had not the credentials requisite to obtain a license to preach, and, not finding other means of livelihood, he gradually sunk into utter destitution. The charge of vagrancy was dismissed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

W. B.—If you will be so obliging to send the magazine it shall be returned in the course of the next week.

LEONARD, Madrid.—The corrected diagrams shall be submitted to the examiners.

H. W. N.—We are not aware that the Vienna Chess Magazine has ceased to exist. Like you, however, we have received no copy for many weeks.

P. C. Q., Scarborough.—You should have added the summation of the columns vertically and horizontally. By whom are the verses?

CIVIS.—The position you have sent is not that of the original "Indian Problem," but of one of its many modifications. The first move is B to Q 5.

G. BISHOP.—The second of Mr. B. M. Neill's problems you will find, on further examination, admits of a common-place solution beginning with 1. R to K B sq instead of 1. R to Q 5th. No. 3, too, can as easily be solved, if we mistake not, by 1. R takes Kt (ch), as by 1. Q to K R sq.

CHARLES E.—The book called American Chess Tuts contains a good many of Mr. G. Carpenter's compositions. One of his productions is the following, which appears in the Huddersfield College Magazine of the present month:—

White: K at Q sq, Q at Q R sq, B's at K B 8th and Q R 8th; Kt at Q Kt 3rd, P's at K R 3rd, K Kt 5th, Q's 2nd, 3rd, and 6th, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q Kt 3rd, B at Q sq, Kt's at Q 2nd and Q Kt sq; P's at K R 5th, Q B 4th, and Q R 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. White to play and mate in four moves.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1537 has been received from Inez—W. B. Q.—T. M.—F. R. S.—Bisfield—T. G. E.—C. F. N.—George—W. S. K.—O. P. Q.—Violet—Max—Box and Cox—J. A. Manning—T. Twissell—Ebury—Big Ben—J. Allaire—Schweffellande—W. B.—N. F.—G. of Newbury—Ferry—Edison—F. R. S.—A. A.—Tyrol—Pedestrian—E. P. Q. B. of Bruges—F. and E. Frau of Lyons—Bactria—Charley—Nemo—Egbert and Albert—F. G. S.—N. D.—E. T.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. XVI.—Third list of those who have solved this Problem.—Henry Allsopp—E. W. B.—H. M. P.—Fanny and Gysy—On the Heather—Redcar—Maximilian—W. C. S.—J. Newton—Ebony—S. S.—W. E. G.—J. W. J.—Oliver—T. Nugent—Percival—W. R.—G. D. B.—W. S. Allen—E. of Stirling—Glen Roy—Fidelio—W. Furnival—Oberon and Titania—C. of Melrose—R. Malta—H. B. Chamouni—Philip.

*For the most part our answers to chess correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1538.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to K Kt 8th P takes Kt (*) 2. Q takes R (ch) K takes Q
3. B takes P. Mate.

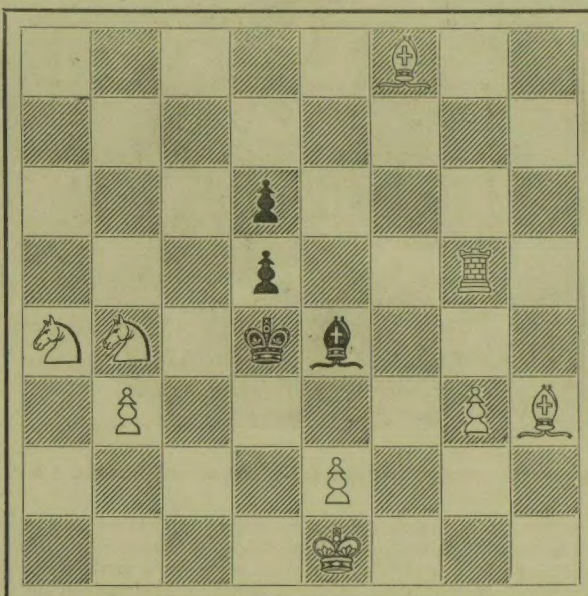
(*) 1. Either R takes Q (†) 2. P takes B
2. Kt to Q Kt 3rd, K to Q 3rd. Becoming a Queen. Mate.

(†) 1. If R takes B, Kt to K 3rd 2. Kt takes Kt (dis. ch.) K to Q 3rd or 4th
and mates next move. 3. P takes B
Becoming a Queen or Kt to Q B 7th. Mate.

PROBLEM No. 1539.

By Mr. G. REICHHELM, of Philadelphia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SYLLABIC SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. 16.

The syllables of this Tour, correctly combined, form the first and last stanza of the following clever Macaronic verses written by Professor Porson at the time when England was in alarm at the threatened French invasion by Napoleon Bonaparte.

LINGO DRAWN FOR THE MILITIA.

Ego nunquam audivi such terrible news,
As this present tempus, my senses confuse:
I'm drawn for a miles—I must go cum marie,
And, cominus ense, engage Bonaparte.

Such tempora, nunquam videbant majores;
For then their opponents had different mores:
But we will soon prove to the Corsican vaunter
Though times may be changed Britons never mutantur.

Mehercle! This Consul non potest be quiet,
His word must be lez, and when he says fiat
Quasi Deus, he thinks we must run at his nod;
But Britons were ne'er good at running, by G—

Per mare, I rather am led to opine,
To meet British names he would not incline;
Lest he should in mare profundum be drown'd,
Et cum algâ non laurâ his caput be crown'd.

But, allow that this boaster in Britain could land,
Multum cum aliis at his command:
Here are lads who will meet, aye, and properly work 'em,
And speedily send them, ni fallor, in Orcum.

Nunc let us, amici, join corda et manus,
And use well the vires Di Boni afford us:
Then let nations combine, Britain never can fall,
She's—multum in parvo—a match for them all!

VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The following Game in this Tourney was played by Messrs. Blackburne and Steinitz.—(Ruy Lopez Knight's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Mr Blackburne plays this attack with uncommon spirit and ability.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. B to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd		
This "superlatively close defence," as Mr. Jaenisch designated it, subjects the second player usually to a most confined, uncomfortable game.			
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
5. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt		
6. Q takes Kt	Kt to Q B 3rd		
7. Q to Q 5th	B to K 2nd		
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K B 3rd		
9. B to Q 2nd	Castles		
10. Castles (Q side)	P to Q R 3rd		
11. B to K 2nd	P to Q 3rd		
12. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd		
13. Q to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd		
14. P to K R 4th	P to K R 4th		
15. P to K Kt 4th			

and Mr. Steinitz resigns.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT VIENNA.—The termination of the seventh round left the general score of the chief players as follows:—

Matches.	Matches.	Matches.
Blackburne .. 7	Bird .. 4½	Gelbfuhs .. 2½
Anderssen .. 6	Rosenthal .. 4	Schwartz .. 2½
Steinitz .. 6	Paulsen .. 3	Meitner .. 2

In the eighth round, now playing, Anderssen is paired with Blackburne, Steinitz with Schwartz, Bird with Rosenthal, Paulsen with Gelbfuhs, and Meitner with Heral. The result of the contest between Anderssen and Blackburne is looked forward to with great interest, as likely to determine who will win the first prize.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, as contained in paper writings marked A and B, with three codicils, of the Right Hon. Thomas, Earl of Zetland, late of Aske, Richmond, of Marske Hall, Guisborough, Yorkshire, and of No. 19, Arlington-street, was proved, on the 16th inst., by the Hon. Charles William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Augustus Frederick William Keppel Stephenson, and the Hon. John Charles Dundas, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £250,000. The testator gives to his sister, Lady Charlotte Jane Dundas, the mansion-house on his estate of St. Nicholas as a residence for life, and the said estate, subject to such gift, to Miss Maria Dorothea Barclay (the niece of his late wife) for life, or so long as she shall remain unmarried; he also gives her an annuity of £1000 on the same condition, and the sum of £25,000 absolutely. To his nephews, John Charles Dundas, William Dundas, and Cospatrik Dundas, and to Victor Alexander Williamson (the youngest son of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson), £10,000 each; to the daughters of his late brother, John Charles Dundas, £30,000, to be equally divided between them; to each of his sisters £2000; and to Mr. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam and Mr. A. F. W. K. Stephenson, £2000 each, as executors. There are also other legacies and annuities. The residue of his personalty testator gives to his nephew, Lawrence Dundas, and he also gives him all his Scotch property. All his real estate testator devises to the use of the said Lawrence Dundas for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to majority in tail male.

The will, with three codicils, of George Carr, Baron Wolverton, late of Lombard-street, City, of Stanmore Park, and of No. 1, Upper Eccleston-street, was proved, on the 14th inst., by the Right Hon. George Grenfell, Lord Wolverton, the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, and the Hon. Pascoe Charles Glyn, three of the sons of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £1,000,000, and the stamp duty paid on the probate amounting to £13,500. The testator bequeaths £5000 for building and £1000 for endowing a church at Bournemouth or elsewhere as a memorial of his deceased son Riversdale Richard Glyn. For the purpose of supporting the family interest in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., he leaves £60,000 Government stock to such of his sons as shall be members of the said firm, following, in so doing, the precedent of his father and brother; and he expresses a wish that his sons will continue the practice. To his widow he leaves £1000, the household furniture and effects at Stanmore House, which residence she is to have the use of for life, and such annual sum as, with the income derived by her under her marriage settlement, will make up £4000 per annum; and he makes provision for all his younger children, and for the widow and daughters of his deceased son St. Leger Glyn. To his nephew, Major-General Sir Edward Greathed, he leaves £500, and to Elizabeth Allwright an annuity of £100. His real estate and the residue of his personalty testator gives to his eldest son, now Lord Wolverton.

The will and codicil of the Rev. Samuel Ramsden Roe, late of Kendall Hall, Herts, were proved on the 5th inst., by Mrs. Caroline Mary Roe, the relict, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his widow an immediate legacy of £600 and all his furniture and other household effects; subject to a few other legacies, the widow takes the residue for life. At her decease, after payment of an annuity to her sister, testator gives the residue to his cousin, Mrs. Eliza Dixon, and her children.

The will of Frances, Viscountess de Valmer (née Wyndham), was proved on the 24th ult., by Miss Frances Margaret Julia Scott, the great-niece of deceased, the personalty in England being sworn under £6000.

The will of Mr. James Heygate, late of Porters, Southend, Essex, was proved on the 12th inst., by Miss Elizabeth Alice Heygate, the daughter, and the Rev. Thomas Edmund Heygate, the son, the executors, under £12,000.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The following are the special questions appointed for discussion at the Social Science Congress, to be held at Norwich in October next, at which Lord Houghton will preside:—

International and Municipal Law Section.—1. Is it desirable and practicable to effect an assimilation of English and foreign commercial law; and, if so, to what extent, and what steps should be taken to effect such assimilation? 2. In what manner may the framing and passing of Acts of Parliament be improved? 3. What change, if any, is it desirable to make in the law relating to agricultural tenancies?

Repression of Crime Section.—1. Are any and what improvements necessary for the administration of justice in quarter and petty sessions? 2. In what way should the punishment of young persons under eighteen, especially boys or girls of nine or ten years of age, be regulated? 3. What improvements are required in the system of discipline in county and borough gaols?

Education Department.—1. Can the Universities help in the examination of secondary teachers and secondary schools; and can they in any way afford the special training required for secondary teachers? 2. What are the effects of the pressure of competitive examination upon education? 3. How can education be brought to bear on the hitherto untouched portions of the population?

Health Department.—1. What are the most convenient administrative areas for sanitary purposes, and what are the best means of administering the sanitary laws? Should there be a special diploma for medical officers of health, and, if so, how should it be granted? 3. What provisions are required in a general Building Act, so as to secure efficient sanitary arrangements?

Economy and Trade Department.—1. On what principle should local taxation be levied, and what should be the principles of local administration and government? 2. What should be the general relations of employers and employed, both trade and agricultural; and are industrial partnerships desirable? 3. On what principles should friendly and other kindred societies be based, and is Government control of them desirable? Voluntary papers on other subjects will be read and discussed.

The following order has been issued from the Horse Guards, addressed to officers of the Army:—"The officers of the Army having been permitted to state fully, for submission to the Queen, the disadvantages which they consider to have resulted to their position and interests from the measures adopted in pursuance of the Army Regulation Act, and her Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify her intention to give directions for the careful examination of their memorials, it now becomes the duty of officers to await the result of the inquiry. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief desires that any further discussion of the memorials may now cease, and that officers of all ranks will themselves abstain from, and will discourage in others, any expressions on the subject."



CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: ATTACK OF THE CIVIL GUARD ON PUERTA DE CARMONA, SEVILLE.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

The unhappy condition of Spain, with two different civil wars going on at once—that of the Carlists in the northern provinces, that of the Intransigentes, or Communist Red Republicans, in the south and east—has continued to excite general commiseration. We are furnished by correspondents with a couple of sketches, from which our Illustrations are derived, of the scenes lately enacted at Seville and Cadiz. In the first-mentioned city, which is a town of 120,000 inhabitants, the capital of Andalusia, a junta of nine obscure persons, three of them barbers and their chief an apothecary, held possession during several days, appropriating the taxes and all public property, and levying supplies from the private citizens. Thousands of quiet people fled from Seville in great fear, seeking refuge at Gibraltar or Lisbon, but no personal outrages were committed. The main streets and gates of the city were barricaded, and some resistance was made to the attack, which was at length successfully put in execution by a military force acting for the Moderate Republican Government at Madrid. There were about 200 British subjects residing at Seville, who felt in need of a gun-boat in the Guadalquivir for their protection. Our Mediterranean squadron—the iron-clads Lord Warden, Invincible, and Pallas, under Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton—was at Cadiz on the 3rd inst., and the Triumph and Pigeon, as well as French, Austrian, and American ships of war, also lay there, for the safety of foreigners and their property. Boats fully manned and armed were kept

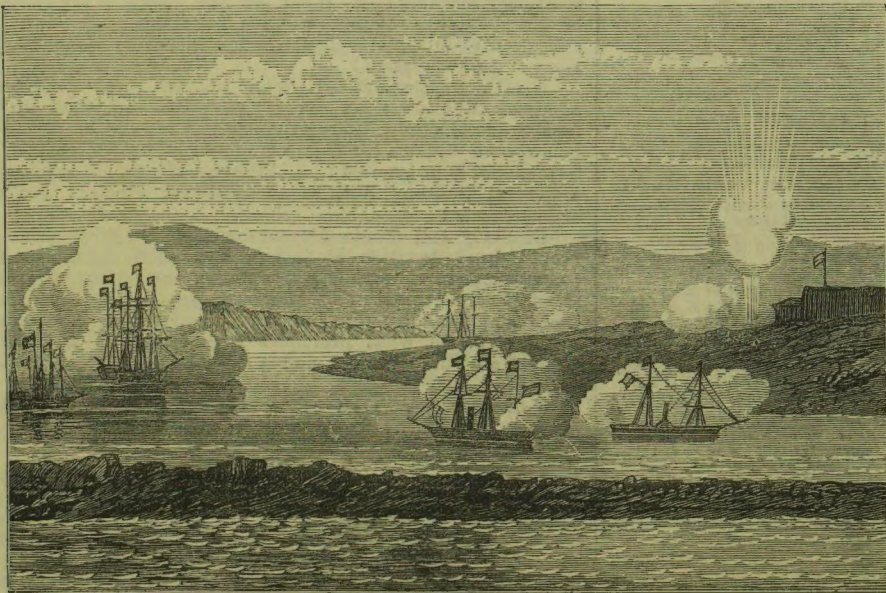
ready at the landing-places to convey people to the ships. Cadiz had been in the hands of the rebel faction since the 20th ult., when their red flag was suddenly hoisted in the forts and public buildings which they had seized. The Spanish ships in the harbour, remaining loyal to the Madrid Government, were on two or three days engaged with the Carraca, Puntales, and San Fernando forts.

We are indebted to Lieutenant John Ferris, an officer of H.M.S. Triumph, for the sketch engraved of the conflict on the 26th ult. This view shows but a part of the small islets and narrow channels or straits in the approach to Cadiz from its outer bay by the Trocadero, famous for a French victory in 1830, and the San Pedro Canal. The wall rising high above the water, on the left-hand side, is that of the Carraca naval arsenal, so called because in old times it was the place where carracks, or heavy ships of burden for the Spanish trade with the Indies, were commonly built and equipped. The Carraca remained with a loyal garrison. At the opposite extremity of this view, on the right, is the fort of San Fernando, with an explosion there, caused by a shell hitting the magazine. The gun-boats Navas de Tolosa and Cadiz are lying close to the Carraca arsenal; while two other Spanish vessels, the Diana and the Liniers, are bombarding Fort San Fernando, which was soon completely silenced. On the 4th inst. the Intransigentes pulled down their red flag and surrendered to the Spanish naval commander. The leaders are to be transported, probably to Madeira, with those of the insurgents at Seville and Carthage.

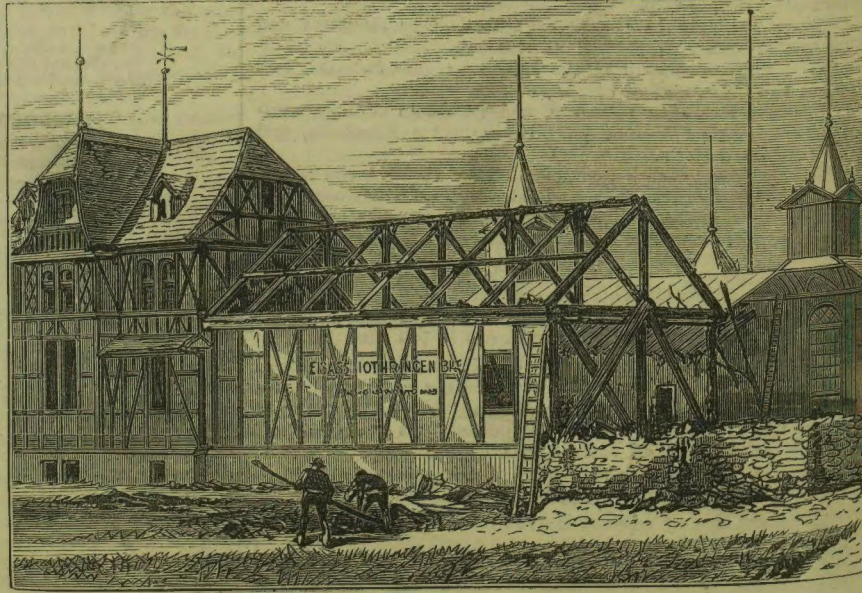
THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The destruction by fire, on the night of Friday, the 1st inst., of the Elsass-Lothringen or Alsace-Lorraine farm-house, called the Bûre-Hisel in provincial patois, which stood among the small detached buildings in the rear of the Exhibition Palace, is a loss to be severely felt by German visitors. The Bûre-Hisel was partly occupied by a collection of agricultural products, and by a very interesting series of little toy-models, which showed the ways of life, the costumes, dwellings, furniture, and employments of different classes of people, in the two recently annexed provinces of Germany, while other parts of the building were used for eating and drinking, for cooking and storing provisions, or as wine and beer cellars. The cotton goods and other manufactures of Alsace were displayed elsewhere in the Exhibition Palace. Our Illustration, showing the ruins or burnt-out shell of the building after the fire, may remind the English observer of the timber frame houses which are still common in Cheshire and Shropshire. This Bûre-Hisel was erected in a large square around a courtyard, with barns, stables, cow-sheds, and cart-sheds; and there was an open gallery, as in the old English inns, all round the yard, on a level with the rooms on the upper floor. The fire was extinguished in about an hour by the skilful activity of the Austrian military engineers.

Another subject of our Illustration is the Imperial Pavilion, constructed in the precincts of the Exhibition for his Majesty the Shah of Persia, who was there in the first week of August.



CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: CONFLICT OF SHIPS WITH FORTS AT CADIZ.



VIENNA EXHIBITION: ALSACE-LORRAINE BUILDINGS AFTER THE FIRE.